HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,321—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
GALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904. THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIV OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 9 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colleiani	7,587	6th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	6,093	8th Dec. 1904
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,347	22nd Dec. 1904
*†GISELA	G. Damilanovich	4,269	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Piræus. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.

AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.

C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC, A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve, GLENLIVET WHISKIES.

OLD TOM GIN, LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 5/8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD of HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES

SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY and over 300

CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S

OILMEN STORES

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,

GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT,

ESTABLISHED 1868.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will as mentioned below :—

5,000 Bonds of Rs.			100 each	= Rs.	5,00,000
600	,,	,,	500 ,,	= ,,	3,00,000
300	,,	,,	1,000 ,,	= ,,	3,00,000
75	,,	,,	2,000 ,,	= ,,	1,50,000
20	,,	,,	5,000 ,,	= ,,	1,00,000
15	,,	,,	10,000 ,,	= ,,	1,50,000
6,010 Bonds.			=		Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;
(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;
(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwar Prant ;
(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M. on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders ; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each Tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the Tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RAILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LACHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A.B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) , his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said (A.B. , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ANNUAL OPEN-AIR

ENTERTAINMENT

WITH FIREWORKS,

BYCULLA SCHOOL GROUNDS.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 9 P. M.

ADMISSION :—ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAINS BETWEEN COLABA AND VIRAR.

THE Public are hereby advised that on and from TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, and until further notice, the TIMINGS of LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS on Week-days and Sundays will be REVISED and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will RUN between COLABA and VIRAR.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

F. W. HANSON,
For General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1904.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in the "Times of India" over the signature of THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL, the Undersigned will NOT HOLD themselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions which the said THAKOREDAS NAROTAMDAS PATEL may carry on with any person or persons in the name of their business known as the WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY and any such transaction will not be binding on them.

NASRULLAH KHAN,
SAMUEL BARWELL,
Proprietors.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED,

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 7-8-0 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1904, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 31st October, 1904, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., on other week days to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 6th October, 1904, on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrents at Hubli on and after MONDAY, the 14th November, 1904, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1904.

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INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been further EXTENDED to 31st October Instant.

D. R. SETNA,
for Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	,, 16,50,000
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2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, easy and light chairs, sofas, sup'boards, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, chest of drawers, iron safe.

Singer's foot sewing machine, lamps, Rippengelles' oil stoves, gent's English saddle, cane furniture, swords, large wood and coal stoves, iron cot, &c.

1 Lancaster's half plate camera with dark slides and stand complete and 3 developing dishes.

1 Quarterplate hand camera with 3 dark slides.

1 ebonised cottage piano by Rose and Co.

On account of the concerned—

1158-20—1 case 4 rolls English leather hose 2, 2 1-4 and 2 1-2 inches.

By order of Mr. Hirjibhoy Manockji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Desai—

About 19 tons asphalte,

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' and ladi s' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 French polished office shigram.

1 light dog-cart.

1 Arab horse, 14-1 hands.

1 bay 'waler gelding "Johnnie" 14-1 hands.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUND STEEL BARS, PULLIES AND BOILER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Davidas Gopaldass, Atmaram Tullockchand and Mongaldass Nanabhoy, the guardians appointed by the High Court under a Judge's Consent Order, dated the 1st day of October, 1904, and in pursuance of directions contained in the said consent order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the foundery of Messrs. Purshotam and Bhawan in Khetwady 2nd Lane, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

About 850 steel round bars from 2 to 6½ inches in diameter and from 16 to 24 feet in length.

About 168 pullies of different sizes.

One second hand roller by Thomas Hill, 8½ horse power, 100lb. working pressure, with fittings, in working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the property is on view,

SALE OF 200 CANDIES GUJARAT CASTOR SEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction in godown No. 11 in Volkart's Range at Carnac Bunder by order of The Feroo Mahomed Oil Mill Co. Ld. and on account and at the risk of Thacker Valjee Ebjee,

200 Candies Gujrat Castor seed.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Prox. at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road Tramway Line) opposite the Methodist Church, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as a set of substantial sofas and chairs lined leather, marbletop tables, dining table, chairs, cabinets, easy and light chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, vase-tamps, bronze table ornaments et., the property of the late Mr. MANEKJI MERWANJI ROOWALA.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 655 KEGS IRON NAILS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock Warehouse by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tajaballi Goolamhusein and Mahomedali Bros.—

Ex. s. s. Argenfels,

J B 319 P. } 63597-711—185 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1½ to 3 inches

Ex. s. s. Neidenfels,

„ 63712 896—185 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1½ to 3 inches

Ex. s. s. Axenfels,

„ 63897-64081—155 kegs "M" Crown iron nails, 1 1-4 to 3 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, the valuable and handsome dining table and chairs, upholstered furniture, drawingroom set of sofas and chairs, lined muslin curtains, marbletable sideboard, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marbletop dressing and wash hand tables, Treacher's 3 light regard lamps, table and hanging lamps, gramophone, pictures, glassware, crockeryware, carpets, the property of Mr. M. A. LADUK.

Catalogues are to be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD PINE SLEEPERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot, by order of the District Engineer,

Two Stacks containing about 4,000 old pine sleepers removed from the platforms at Wari Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Marine Lines, the very Valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, and also a few lots of English furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room suites, crawing-room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Hitmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major C. H. BEVILLE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

In accordance with Sections 56 and 65 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, boxes of linseed, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies, bundles of slates and grocery, full pressed bales of cotton, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIPS AND IRON, at the Castle Pk. Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charg Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags and common, brass rings, cupro nickle pips, lath, bunny, iron scrap and hoop, officer's tents, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape oil fuel, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 600 CANDIES CASTORSEEDS,

Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., by order of The Society, Colaniale Italiana, in their godown, Thana Street, Dana Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs Nappoo Nensee and Co., of Argyle Road, Dana Bunder—

About 600 candies Castorseeds.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1904, at 2 p. m., at Helmet Godowns, S and T. Store Lane, behind Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.'s Offices, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay,

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063

Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655

Annual Income £1,332,130

Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS

FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00) in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 28.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 13-16	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Rentes	£97 3-4	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	£85 3-8	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= — 1-8
3 months hence	26 9-16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	53 1-8	= — 1-4
EX RANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= unchanged
Berlin	20·35 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,000,000 for Germany.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS,

Silver to Bombay	£ 150,000
Gold " "	£ 80,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 13 S.-D. firm

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-12 sellers

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 1-8 N.-D. done
White Karachi 30 N.-D., value } easier
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D., value

RAPESEED—

Brown 30 5-8 N.-D., done quiet but steady

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·32. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown nil. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·25	5·23	5·24
—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·25	5·27	5·28
—1	—1	—1
April.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·29	5·30	5·30
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U S Ports	63,000
Do. last year	68,000
Exports to Great Britain	18, 00
Do. do Continent	23,000
In New York—	
Spot	9·25 + 5
Futures, month of December	9·65 + 8
Do. do. March	9·33 + 10
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 1-2
Futures, month of Jan.	9·53 + 13
Do. do. April	9·33 + 9
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Cotton Week's receipts at U.S. ports	393,000
" exports to Great Britain	99,000
" " Continent	156,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	710,000
" " at interior ports	421,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 28th October, 1904:—

Cotton	3,288 bales.
Wheat	20,008 cwts.
Linseed	3,251 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,993 "
Gingellyseed	2,441 "
Poppyseed	422 "
Groundnuts	963 "
Castorseed	2,956 "
Rice	1,851 "
Myrtaballams	120 "
Cutcherbees	8,729 "
Mowraseed	955 "
Gram	79 "
Joowar	2,490 "
Maize	344 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	8,96,980
Gold coin	"	1,15,000
Silver Bullion	"	9,00,989

Ex s. s. Mongolia from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet.
Good showers	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87 13-16
2½ per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3-8
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 for Germany has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, October 29.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d. to 9 32d.
Do	6	do	1s. 4 3-8d. to 13-32d.
French Francs	8	do	170 1-2
Marks	8	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	80	Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai	80	do	189 1-2
Japan	80	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-3
1st Settlement ...31st October	97-3
2nd do. ...30th November	97-3

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October	5	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.

Ready	...	...	5 14 0

Rapeseed,—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	5	7	0 to 5 7 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet,

Ready .. ... Rs.	82 1-2	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 28 1-2 to 28
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 to 28 1 2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do.	18,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·27	5·25	5·26
+2	+2	+2
Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl
5·27	5·29	5·30
+2	+2	+2
Apl.-May.	May-June	June July
5·31	5·32	5·32
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market is steadier and prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than yesterday. There was a good enquiry from Mills and Japan shippers at Colaba, and a moderate forward business was put through.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gtz.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	212	200	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	210	198	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	241	231	...	Oct.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.		225	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	220	214	25 Dec.
Do.	do.	...	216	210	25 Jan.
Khanganm fair staple (M-G)					
Karanja do. do. do.		227	...	...	25 do.
Akola do. do. do.					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		229	...	...	do.
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	232	...	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	257	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	...	246 15	to 25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	223	217	25 Dec
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	219	213	25 Jan
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	241	231	... Oct.
Do ...	...	...	222	212	... 25 Nov.
Do. ...	...	...	214	204	... 25 Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	212	202	... 25 Jan.
Sind Punjab...	...	...	222	212	... 25 Nov.
Do. ...	...	...	214	204	... 25 Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	212	202	... 25 Jan.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, October 14.

Annatto Seed.—The market is very bare of supplies. There is a little lot of Madras Seed now on the market, which is quoted at 4 1-2d 5d per lb.

Beeswax.—There is no change to note. The market is quiet East India mixed yellow ordinary we quote at £5 10 to £5 15d good £5 17-0 to £6 and superior parcels up to £6 5 per cwt.

Chinchona Bark.—The next London sales take place on the 18th of October At the Dutch Auctions held last week supplies were good although smaller than the previous amounting to 7,393 packaged against 9,493 packages at the preceding sales A good demand existed and practically the whole offerings were disposed of the Quinine contents being 32,802 kilos, of which only 1431 kilos were bought in, An average of fully 6 per cent, was established the unit being average 0.65 cents against 0. 25 cents last sale. The result is equivalent to fully 1.3-10d London parity The total shipments for the last 9 months are 10,037,000 Amsterdam lbs against 9,517,469, Amsterdam lbs last year. last year.

Copra.—The market this week is firm. For early shipment there are buyers at £19, 7s 6d at which price business has been done. As we close buyers are inclined to pay £19. 10 for a similar position.

Gingar.—A fair supply of 425 bags and 107 cases Cochin and Calicut were offered, and 160 bags washed rough sold at dearer rates fair medium and small plump at 20 to 21, with mouldy at 19. Other offerings were brought in.

Indigo.—At the last periodical sales of the year 2,550 chests were catalogued, of which 2279 chests were Bengal, 109 chests Kurpah 48 chests Bimlipatam, and 114 packages sundries etc. As previously reported the market has been very dull, purchasers buying for immediate requirements. The outlook at the present however is for a better demand as the home trade buyers show further interest in the market. From latest reports we are afraid the crop will be smaller than previously anticipated. There was no demand for the better qualities of Bengal and Tirhoots Ordinary and low descriptions however, were more enquired for and realised last sales' rates,

Isinglass—The next sales take place on the 18th of October.

Jute—The market this week has been rather quiet, but prices have been fairly well maintained, closing with sellers of native firs. marks October steamer at £13 5, and October-December at £13 c. i. f.

Kapoc—The market on the spot is quiet, ordinary to good we quote to-day at 3 1 to 5 1 per lb, inferior qualities are not wanted the parcels here being difficult to move.

Lemon Grass Oil—The market on the spot is quiet. We quote at 7 3-4d to 8d per ounce

Osprey Feathers—At the recent sales there was a good attendance of buyers, however, they did not support late rates, consequently merchants had to meet the market, East India short selected and part selected 10lb per cent 15lb cheaper, per cent long rather easier, short about 10lb per cent lower, There was a better demand for reds which were dearer, White and grey paddy very scarce, sold at good rates.

Resin.—Short selected Rangoon 74 to 107-6, Indian 85 to 105, part selected Rangoon 44 to 60, Indian 47 to 70, long and medium Rangoon 25-6 to 40 Indian 25-6 to 38 6, long medium and short Rangoon 37-6, medium and short Indian 42 to 46, short 38-6 to 48 red Rangoon 3-6, Indian 1-8 to 7, Brown 1 to 1-1 Heron 11-6 to 21, paddy white Rangoon 19, grey 65 to 72-6 per ounce. The next sales take place on the 13th of December. The last receiving day at warehouse 3rd of December.

Pepper:—Privately the market has been quiet, Tellicherry being offered at 54-6 c. i. f. In Auctions 15 bags of Tellicherry sold at 5 5-8 1 for good damages, 20 bags of Ceylon offered and sold, good heavy at 6d, light shelly at 5d per lb.

White.—In sales 80 bags Singapore sold at 9 1-2d, fair to dullish at 9 1 for arrival prices of Singapore rather weaker and on a decline, a moderate business has been done,

Seeds—Cotton seed—The market on the spot this week has been quiet. A moderate business has been done, closing London on passage Fayoumi £5 13s 9 Nov Jan £5 10-3. Hull spot old £5 8-9, new £5 15, October £5 13-9, Nov-Jan. £5 13-9, November cargo £5 17-3, Bombay parcels Oct. Nov. £4 15, December January £4 15.

Linseed.—The market has been irregular closing firm for near positions. London Calcutta spot 32-9, afloat 32 9, September-October 32 9 October November 43-3, November-December 33-6, April-June 33-9, Continent Calcutta October-November 33-9, November-December 34 and 34-3, April June sold at 33-9, Bombay arrived sold at 35-3, October-November 35-6. November-December 35-9 per cwt.

Poppy Seed.—The market is firmer, Bombay Calcutta October-November 32 9, November-December 33 per cwt.

Rapes Seed.—Market quiet and easier. Brown Calcutta October-November 31 3 O—T. Brown Cawnpore October-November 30-7 1-2 O—T, Antwerp 32 N—T, yellow Gurzaut October November 33-9, Feruzapore October November 31-3 O—T, 32-0 N—T.

Senna.—We quote Tinnivelly good to fine pale green 4 1-2d to 6 1-2d, fair greenish 3d to 4d, common dark and small 1 3-4d to 2 3-4d, pods 1 1-2d to 1 3-4d per lb.

Shellac.—The market has been irregular but closes with a firmer tendency. A fair business has been done closing October delivery 2·7 December 102-6 to 105, January 107 to 108, and March 153 to 154 per cwt. Only moderate business has been done on the spot.

Tea.—At the last sales 44 000 packages of Indian were catalogued. The usual tendency of the market was seen the best liquoring kinds met with good competition and sold at steady prices, but the inferior qualities were most difficult to get on with, being neglected. Assams of good quality again this week were keenly competed for.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, October 29.

Saturday.—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in the plains of Upper India, but has been steady in Baluchistan, Kashmir and at Simla. A shallow low pressure area is shown in Lower Siad and another over the region of excessive temperature in the South United Provinces. Pressure continues low and is considerable defect in the Andaman Sea and is highest in the extreme north-west of India. Thunderstorms have given light showers in the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas with snow in the higher ranges, but practically no rain has fallen elsewhere except in Tricomalee and Akola. Dehra Dun, Acrata, Simla and Srinagar report 1/2 an inch, Humidity and cloud have both decreased in the South of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan, the West Himalayas and the adjoining Submontain districts. The minimum temperature last night was 37 degrees at Simla. Judging from the pressure changes the weather is still slightly disturbed in Kashmir, Local thundershowers are possible in the South United Provinces, A few scattered falls may occur in the Peninsula.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Sunday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in North-West India and slighly to briskly in the United and Central Provinces and Central India, The depressions in Sind and the United provinces have filled up, but the pressure continues lowest and is in moderate to considerable defect in South Burma. Local falls of rain have ocurred in the Kashmir Himalayas north of North-West Frontier Province and Burmah. Chirat and Moulmein report one inch, Peshawar and Tawoy half an inch of rain, No rain has fallen in the Peninsula, Skies are cloudy and the weather apparently slightly unsettled in South Bengal this morning and though the barometer has risen fast in Kashmir and the adjacent plains, skies are still thickly clouded in those regions. The conditions generally are unfavourable for rain that local falls are possible in South Burma, Kashmir and South Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra and Jaipur, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal in all districts except in Cutch, Sind, Rajputana, the United Provinces and at Neemuch where it is from '04 "ton" 07 in defect.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh in Cutch and at Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Madras, Khandwa, Indore and Jhansi, and 7° in defect at Veraval; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi Karachi Jaipur, Ajmer, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Ahmednagar, and 7° in defect at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° and the lowest 57° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Bellary, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad Jalpur, Allahabad, and Delhi.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Colombo.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast and weather seems to be slightly unsettled in the Bay.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 der. Fah.	inches 29 860
Temperature of the air	degrees 82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	73·6
Relative Humidity of Air	0 779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·9
General Direction of Wind	N.NE.ENE.WNW.NW.NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	142

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRIES—October 26, at Anerley, of peritonitis, Florence May, "Florrie," the dearly beloved daughter of William Henry and Lizzie Humphries, aged 17 years and 6 months. By cablegram.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Oct 22, at Ross, U P, the wife of F G Anderson, of a son.

CLEGHORN—Oct 22, at Lucknow, the wife of Geo T Cleghorn, Engineer, Je sop and Co Ld, of a third Bonny Laddie.

GOUGH—October 26, at Ranigani, E I R, the wife of G H Gough, of a son.

HOOGEN—October 24, Maurice Edward Fordhaw, infant son of Edwar d Hodgen, of Calcutta.

HEZLETT—Oct 21, at Chittagong, the wife of J M Hezlett I. C. S, of a daughter.

PETROGOCHINE—October 25, at Pretoria, Street, the wife of S D Petrogochine, of a son.

SMITH—Oct 25, at Madras, the wife of George Smith, (of Parry Smith and Co, Bombay), of a son.

WALSH—Oct. 25, at 11-3 Belvedere Road, Alipur, the wife of C W Walsh, of a daughter.

WOODWARD—Oct 18, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major J A H Woodward, 37th Dogras, of a daughter.

WOOD—Oct 21, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut H O B Wood, 8th Rajputs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AMDERSON—MASON—Oct 8, at Christ Church Ahmednagar, Major A T Anderson, Royal Field Artillery, to Hetel Louise, Kldest daughter of C C Mason, Esq, of Sydney Australia.

BABINGTON—BERTIE-CLAY—Oct 15, at St Paul's Church Umballa, the Rev E Warlow, assisted by the Rev A Cole, Alfred Harcourt Babington, Capt S and T Corps, fifth son of the late Major General H M Babington, to Kathleen Lily, elder daughter of Mr H Bertie-Clay and grand daughter of the late Major-General Edward Bertie Clay.

COOMBS—LITTLEWOOD—October 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H G B Cowley, George Seward Coombs, Forest Officer Alwar State, eldest son of G J Coombs, Esq, of Gorakhpur, to Mabyn Isabelle, eldest daughter of the late Henry Ross Kennedy Littlewood Survey of India.

DEATH.

DICKSON—Oct 23, at Roorkee, Edith Sophia, the dearly loved wife of Capt W E R Dickson, Royal Engineers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 3-23m., 3-23a, Low water, 9-23m., 9-10a.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—At the Adamji Peerbhoy Spinning and Weaving mill at Tardeo, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Nilloo Gunga, aged twenty years, a piecer employed in the same mill. The evidence showed that on Saturday afternoon the deceased, Jobbar Janoo and two others were engaged in putting on a belt on the pulley on the main shaft in the Spinning Department, when the belt which was not new and which had just been substituted for an old one, suddenly snapped and failing on the deceased, wrapped itself round his body and lifted him up to the pulley. Both his legs and arms were severed from the body and he was thrown on the floor dead. The enquiry was adjourned for further evidence,

ASSAULTING A COACH-BUILDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Vasudeo Vaman charged Govind Babaji, Soma Narayen and Bapoo Kanoo, with causing grievous hurt to one Maria Baptista Alvaris, a coach builder. The evidence showed that the complainant saw the accused Soma committing a nuisance near his house on Thursday night and scolded him. Soma left the place saying he would see him. On Friday night the complainant was returning home, when he was set upon by the accused, who delivered him a blow on the head with a stick with which he was armed. The second accused came up and gave a number of blows to the complainant, fracturing his arm. The accused knocked him down and kicked him. The complainant became unconscious. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 2, who was the chief offender, to six months' and No. 1 and 3 to four and one month's rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

CHEATING A BOOK-SELLER.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged one Dattaram Ragoonath, a shop-keeper at Kolbhatwada with cheating in respect of 43 books collectively valued at Rs. 32-14 belonging to Dinanath Ragoonath Dabolker, a bookseller at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. Mr. Vijikar, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. De Souza pleader. It appeared the accused presented a chit to the complainant, which was treated as an order from Messrs. Tara porewalla, Booksellers. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of cheating by this means. Mr. De Souza asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the accused as it was his first misdeed in life. The Magistrate said he could not regard the case as a trifling one, because the accused who was an educated man had planned the offence carefully and deliberately, and therefore he could not be distinguished from any ordinary criminal. The accused was given two months' hard labour.

THEFT OF A MOTOR CYCLE LAMP.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged one Manjoo Arjan a Garsee and one Abdul Hoosain Amir, a Mahomedan lad, with having stolen a lamp valued at about Rs. 15 from a motor tricycle belonging to Mr. Henry Alfred Payne, Solicitor. Police Sepoy No. 494-C, deposed to having seen the accused No. 1 on Friday at about 3 p. m., walking along the Kalbadavi Road with something concealed under his jacket. He questioned the man and the accused produced the lamp saying he had got it from a hawker whom he would point out if desired. No. 1 made a statement to the witness, took him to "chinam khana" at Bhindi Bazar and there pointed out No. 2 as the person from whom he had got the lamp to sell. No. 2 denied all knowledge of the lamp. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, No. 2 denying having ever been before in the company of No. 1. The Magistrate convicted the accused No. 1 and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment while the accused No. 2 was discharged.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY IN BOMBAY.—Jaising Raochund, a Hindu broker in jewellery, has reported to the Police the theft of a leather bag, containing pearls, rubies and emeralds of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 from the Pearl Bazar, yesterday aftern

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1904.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

It would have been far more satisfactory to the British public, if the Channel Fleet had first sunk a Russian battleship and then the case of the outrage in the North Sea had been submitted to an international inquiry. Mr. Balfour says that the officers responsible will not proceed to the Far East, but will be tried and punished. We do not know the authority Mr Balfour had for that assurance, unless he has received intimation that the Russian Government disbelieves the story of its own officers. It must be remembered that up to the present, we have had no denial of the statement that the fishing-vessels were accompanied by Government ships of any description, and it is not at all improbable that a Fisheries protection gunboat was in close proximity. It would not have been an uncommon occurrence, though it is probable that we should have heard more of it, if one had been there. To express the opinions which the English press has indulged in upon the action of Government in submitting to an inquiry, is absurd; while to say that it is a triumph of commonsense and humanity is premature. So also is it too early to pronounce it either extremely gratifying or a mighty victory of the principles of conciliation and arbitration. The time to criticise it will be when the finding of the Court has been given. But whether that finding will be considered satisfactory by the British public, we have very great doubts. An English Court would accept the evidence of a body of English fishermen in preference to that of highly placed officers in the service of any nationality in the world. But will an International Court? We doubt it very much, and are inclined to think it would have been more satisfactory to have first made sure of of "a quid pro quo" and have arbitrated and enquired afterwards. We look for very little satisfaction as the result of the investigation, and believe our interests will be best served if the Channel Fleet keeps its decks cleared until our demands have been fully met. Not until then, should the offending Admiral be permitted to steam out of Vigo. The Russians dealt with us with a high hand. We must deal similarly with them.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE "National Review," which corroborated the statement of the "Times" as to the conclusion of an agreement between Russia and Germany as to the Far East, in its latest issue returns to the attack and reiterates its declaration of a month ago. German denentis, as our contemporary remarks, are usually more vehement than accurate, and both the "National" and the "Times" were fully prepared for a whole shower of them. But the review again asserts that the Kaiser looks forward to the ultimate defeat of Japan, who will be gradually worn down by the superior resources of Russia, who will consequently become the predominant Power in the Far East; and as he is possessed with the idea that China affords "the best and largest field for the extension of German influence," he is anxious to walk hand in hand with the Tsar. The extreme importance to England of the arrangement between Russia and Germany, our contemporary would have us gather from this statement: "It would be rash to assume that the understanding now established between Germany and Russia is confined altogether to the Far East; but it may safely be asserted that it secures for Russia Germany's support in the ultimate settlement of the terms of peace with Japan, and for Germany, as far as Russia is concerned, a free hand in the future for carrying out her scheme of Weltpolitik on the lines of least resistance in China—*i, e,* where it will come into contact only with British interests." The "Times" reminds us that Germany once before concluded a Reinsurance Treaty with Russia, the secret of which was kept for many years, and would probably have never been revealed, had it not been for Bismark's desire to damage those who had ousted him from power. The revelation of the present arrangement has been followed by "friendly German overtures to England." This, the "National" regards as inevitable because the value of Germany in St. Petersburg depends largely upon German influence in London. The wire to the former capital never works satisfactorily unless the British wire is also operating—the very A. B. C. of European politics, though never yet mastered by the British Foreign Office. But our contemporary thinks it is not too much to hope that the Anglo-German legend which was scotched during the South African War, will be finally killed by the War in the Far East.

On the subject of German neutrality, we are assured that the psychological moment, for which the German Emperor had been impatiently waiting, came with the development of the present hostilities which compelled Russia to realise that she had entered on a task of unexpected magnitude which would make heavy drafts upon the military resources of her Empire in Europe. We have it on the authority of the "Times" that the German Emperor proferred to the Tzar explicit assurance of support amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe, and this spontaneous demonstration of German good-will was followed by a series of other services including the transfer of merchant steamers from the German to the Russian flag, the manufacture of torpedo-boats to be carried across to the Far East in sections by train, and the arrangements for the reception of the Russian ships at Kiau-chau on the occasion of their sortie from Port Arthur. Had the German plot succeeded, it "would have assured the preservation of a large part of the Pacific fleet under the protection of a friendly Power and in a state of merely suspended animation, and the ships might then have proved a very valuable factor in the hands of German diplomacy for exercising some pressure upon Japan at the critical moment, when peace should become a necessity." Attention is also called to the new German naval programme which aims at enabling Germany to hold her own against the greatest of Sea Powers. Far Eastern developments have removed all risk of a naval conflict with Russia, while it is a matter of common knowledge that France has slackened in her ship-building efforts. It is, therefore, futile, argues the "National Review," that the German Navy exists "for any other object than to challenge Great Britain, and though a war with England would be immensely popular in Germany at the proper time, that is, as soon as she is fully prepared, the German people, who are not all firebrands, cannot help asking themselves whether it is prudent continually to flourish the razor in the face of England."

The events of the past few days seem to have effected a greater change in German feeling than could have been expected, and we imagine the Kaiser will much regret that he permitted himself to be led by Russia to the extent he did. That the Kaiser contemplates an early visit to England is undoubtedly true, but whether, as the "National" says, every Englishman, who is not an ossified official or a German Jew knows that another Imperial visit might even be more detrimental to our interests than preceding visits, is another matter. Still we are asked to believe that at the present time Germany is playing a great political game in which the prizes are magnificent and the risks proportionate. She naturally wishes, as a prudent and practical Power, to reduce the latter without decreasing the former. Ever since the unification of the German Empire by blood and iron during the years from 1866 to 1871, "her position in Europe has depended upon her success in keeping other powers at loggerheads. Bismarck, with his unerring sagacity, realised that the edifice which had been so laboriously reconstructed was regarded with envious and unfriendly eyes by its neighbours, and that for many years to come its position would be precarious in the event of a serious anti-German coalition being formed. He, therefore, devoted himself, as is clear from the pages of the faithful Busch—the German Boswell—as also from his own Recollections and Reminiscences, to making co-operation among other Powers for any purpose impossible by the simple device of setting them by the ears." How skilfully Germany did that, and how assiduously it has up to the present continued to pursue its old tactics is common knowledge. Undoubtedly the heaviest blow sustained by the Bismarckian tradition was the signature of the documents composing the Anglo-French Agreement in April last by Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse. France and England succeeded in effecting a comprehensive settlement of their principal outstanding differences, more than one of which had brought them within measurable distance of war. Germany felt the blow, and apparently she will feel it more now that she realises how futile are the hopes she entertained for the success of the Baltic fleet and how equally unfruitful those are likely to be which she had cherished with regard to the settlement hereafter.

BRITISH TRADE WITH MEXICO.

THE belief that British exports to Mexico decline is disproved by Mr. L. J. Jerome who, in the course of an interesting account on Mexican trade, gives figures to show that, when allowance is made for the fact that to-day Mexico manufactures to a very considerable extent all the cotton cloths, calicos and prints which are required for the consumption of the inhabitants, and that these formerly constituted an important item in British exports to that country, notwithstanding this loss, the average trade has not decreased, thus showing that exports of other articles have materially increased. It also must not be lost sight of that a large portion of British goods entering Mexico are credited to Germany and the United States; to the former the exports via Hamburg, which chiefly go to the Pacific ports and to the latter those coming to Northern Mexico via New York, New Orleans and Galveston. British export trade with Mexico was better in the fiscal year 1902-03 than it has ever been during the last ten years; the next best was that for the fiscal year 1899-1900, when it reached a value of £2,096,640, but in proportion to the total imports, the next best was in 1894-95 when the value was £1,333.649, or 19·61 per cent of the total. During the latter half of 1903 the value of the imports into Mexico from the United Kingdom amounted to £973,443, being an increase of £32,375 over the corresponding period of the previous year, whereas imports from Germany declined by £22,159, and those from the United States also showed a decrease of £54,789.

COTTON GROWING IN NATAL.

IT is interesting to learn that the cotton growing movement in Natal continues to make rapid strides towards a practical end. The Natal newspapers devote a good deal of space to popularising the movement, and a proposal has been made in influential quarters to form an association of those interested—whether from a commercial, agricultural, or transport point of view. The Government, by its Minister of Agriculture, who has himself grown cotton in past years, is doing everything in its power to encourage planting, and by importing specially selected seed, offering land at a nominal rental, and in other ways has shown very practical sympathy. The districts which are suitable for cotton growing are the coast lands south and north of Durban, which are now to a large extent devoted to the raising of sugar, tea, and coffee. There are many acres of land available adjoining or near sugar plantations, and there is little doubt that planters will give some of their attention to cotton, and thus more fully utilise the buildings already existing and the power plant now on the spot. By this means many of the initial difficulties will be minimised and the likelihood increased of commercial success.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member, will leave Simla about the 7th November for Bombay, eventually reaching Calcutta on the 23rd.

COLONEL SIR JOHN FARQUHARSON, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of England, will be a member of the Indian Survey Committee. He will arrive in India next month.

GENERAL MACDONALD, lately commanding the force in Tibet, proceeds to Darjeeling for a short time. He will probably take leave home shortly as his health has been indifferent for a long time past.

THE amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 is under consideration by the local Government. The aim of the amendment will be to give further powers to prevent attempts to tamper with records of rights and the illegal enchancement of rents.

A DOZEN Co-operative Credit Societies were established in Bengal during 1903-04, seven being on Government estates, two on estates under the Court of Wards, and three of private estates. There were 58 such societies actually working at the close of the year, and the amounts of money advanced to them were Rs. 4,300 from Government funds, and Rs. 600 from Courts of Wards funds, and Rs. 3,037 from private sources. On the Sankara Ward's Estate in the Santhal Parganas the Societies have been very successful, and are reported to have been of great benefit to the people. The recent appointment of a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies is expected to afford a great stimulus to their further development.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Pioneer": — There died at Ajmere, Rajputana, on the 17th instant, Mr. James Gowan, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who claimed to be and very likely was a relation of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, "the Lion of the Punjab." Mr. Gowan was born a Hindu, but was in early life, during the Mutiny, adopted by Colonel James Gowan, a Scotch officer in the employ of the British Government and was brought up in the Methodist faith. He at the time of his death had worked for over 32 years in the Railway Mail Service, and was a very charitable and kindly souled man. He remained a Christian, but consented before his death to the cremation of his body, which was accordingly burned near the sacred Puskar of the Hindus.

PROBABLY the consumption of mineral waters in America is greater per head than in any other country the world over. There was thus an especial appropriateness in the giving of prominence to Apollinaris at the inaugural banquet of the Boston Club at the Armoury House, Finsbury—a club which owes its inception to the visit of the regiment last year to Boston for the purpose of visiting the members of the Ancient Company in the States.

THE recent sale of the Marquis of Anglesey's effects has by no means exhausted the treasures of Anglesey Castle, and the venue will in the coming auction season in the West End of London be changed to the metropolis, when many rare things in art and literature will engage the serious attention of connoisseurs. First of all, however, there is a sale which will illustrate the lighter side of the Anglesey Castle dispersal—that of the theatrical costumes and jewellery, supplied by the leading theatrical costumes makers of London, Paris, and Liverpool, Messrs. Robinson and Fisher, the auctioneers, have quite a formidable undertaking, for there are no fewer than 386 lots, of which 180 consist of theatrical and fancy dress costumes. The collection is varied enough to completely equip two or three masked balls. Most of them have been used in the Marquis's pantomimes, and some of them are most elaborate and costly pieces of sartorial art.

IT is believed that the Lord Mayor's Show this year is to be of a magnificence that is absolutely without precedent since the spacious days of Sir Augustus Harris. Indeed, a Common Councillor has said that in respect of elegance in emblematic pourtrayal—bold words!—it will be superior to everything we have had these twenty years. It has been decided that the procession shall have four ancient cars symbolical of Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Britain, but far above these displays of historic interest will be a car provided by the Leather Sellers' Company illustrative of the venerable trade of Alderman Pound, the Lord Mayor-elect. Aldgate, which is the area of the new Lord Mayor, has not provided another for thirty-one years, and, as may be well supposed, the occasion will be properly celebrated there. A ceremony in which the Aldgate pump will occupy a prominent part is being devised. An unusually large display of troops and a parade of fire brigades are among the other exciting parts of the stirring programme.

A DISTINGUISHED Russian botanist, Dr. Pilotoff, has been expounding to the members of the Russian Academy the economic advantages of cultivating the sunflower (Helianthus annuus), a source of considerable wealth entirely ignored in this country, where this all and gaudy plant grows almost to perfection. One of the valuable constituents of the plant is the oil which exists in large quantities in the seed. This oil is formed by direct synthesis in the process of growth, and does not diminish to any great extent the fertility of the soil. In 1903 Russia exported oil of the sunflower to this country to the amount of 1,490,000lb. In America the seeds are mainly used for poultry feeding—especially for fattening birds for the table, for which purpose they are admirably suited. The seeds are also used for their condimental and medicinal properties. The oil is very palatable without any refining, and is admirable for salad dressing purposes. Chemical analyses have shown that the residual sunflower oilcakes have a high nutritive value, quite equal, if not superior, to that of flaxseed or cottonseed cakes.

THE following note from the "St. James's Gazette" will puzzle some of our non-classical readers:—The question of the morality of bridge was discussed—that is to say, one side of it was made the occasion of a good deal of talk—at the Church Congress at Liverpool yesterday. Having attended the meeting of the Anthropological Institute last night, we feel bound to say that the majority of the speakers at the other gathering gave evidence of strong hyperbrachycephalic tendencies, and all of them were distinctly brachycephalic. It does not need a hyperdolichocephalic man, nor even a dolicocephalic one, to perceive the fallacy of "arguments" apparently based on an entire ignorance of the game, arguments which even a subdolicocephalic or a mesocephalic person with some experience could instantly demolish. The general public may be sub-brachycephalic, but we decline to believe that it is quite so brachycephalic as to be impressed by what the Church Congress had to say. The key to the above will be found in the extract we give below from another column of the same paper:—Here are some of the terms used by Dr. J. Deniker, of Paris, in his lecture at the Anthropological Institute:—

Hyperdolichocephalic (very long-headed).
Dolichocephalic (long-headed).
Sub-dolichocephalic (moderately long-headed).
Mesocephalic (medium-headed).
Sub-brachycephalic (moderately short-headed).
Brachycephalic (short-headed).
Hyperbrachycephalic (very short-headed.)

SWISS TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE ZURICH POLYTECHNIC.

[BY JAMES PAKER, F.R.G.S.]

AFTER visiting a vast number of technical schools in most parts of Europe, including Poland and Galicia, and studying these establishments, from the impressive pile of buildings at Charlottenburg down to the small, but effective, schools in the lesser towns of Austria, one was not at first sight struck with the building known as the "Polytechnikum," that, from its splendid position, dominates the town of Zurich. Its reputation is great and widespread; its pupils, some 1,400, are from all parts of the world. I had met with them in England and in Russia, but when I had climbed the steep hill on which the great school is placed and stood, in front of its lengthy facade, amidst the pleasant grounds, the building did not impress one as does its great rival, the Charlottenburg school.

But, on entering, the hall is impressive, and, writes Mr. James Baker in the "Pall Mall Gazette," I soon found that the Zurich school is really a series of buildings, consisting of five separate blocks, and the long frontage that is pointed out as the Polytechnic is but the facade of the original building, around which so much has been added; and as I passed on from building to building, I became the more impressed with the thoroughness with which each department is established and endowed.

The original building was erected forty years ago, at a cost of £100,000, proving how early Switzerland was alert to the value of scientific education. But since then continual additions have been made; and in 1900 the important machine hall and laboratory was opened, a building that cost 825,562f., the addition of 489,098f. being added for equipment—that is, an expenditure upon this section of 1,312,660f., or £52,506.

I first of all visited the older parts of the building, the facade of which is enriched with sculptures of figures illustrating engineering, &c., the north wall being illuminated in sgrafito, with portraits of great writers and thinkers, such as Issac Newton, and with allegorical figures of qualities and virtues. Whilst waiting to meet the secretary and the professors who were so kind as to show me over the building, I noted the photographs of the students of various years and saw that students were there from England, Scotland, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Bohemia, France, Russia, besides the Switzers, and I was at once curious to know how the genius of the country that had established this great school could avail itself of all the advantages to be gained here, amidst this polyglotic assembly of students from other countries, who paid for admission. Were there technical schools in Switzerland at every industrial centre, as in Austria?

I was told the stepping-stones were as follows:—A lad must attend the Volkschule, both primary and secondary, for six years, then he would pass on to the middle school for another six years; of these technical middle schools there are four in Switzerland—at Biel, Winterthur, and Geneva; then he would enter the Polytechnic. There were not numerous technical schools, as in Austria, but there were Gewerbe or Trade schools, carried on in the evening in small towns and villages; and poor lads, who displayed talent, were assisted by free education, and if such came to the Polytechnic, not only was their schooling free, but they were assisted up to 700f. a year, that is, £28, for living expenses.

The average cost of living in Zurich is about 100f. a month, say £4. As to the compulsory laws that exist in Austria and Germany, compelling apprentices to attend schools, and compelling masters to permit and enforce attendance, there were none in Switzerland. The ordinary fees are:—School fees for the year, 150f., with subscriptions for insurances, sickness fund, library and reading room, of 12f., in all, say, £6 10s., and the fees for the different lectures and laboratories, ranging from 20f. up to 80f. the half-year; and there are also certain caution moneys of 50 f. and 100 f. for chemical and other students.

The courses last from four half-years to seven half-years. The subjects taught consist of architecture, engineering technical mechanics, technical chemistry, pharmacy, agriculture and forestry, physics, and mathematics natural science, with specialising for chemical-physical, botanic; zoologic, mineral and geologic sections; philosophy, and political economy. Languages, German, Italian, Russian, French, and English, are taught, with courses of reading in each tongue. Art is also taught, and there is a military section.

I was fortunate, in the chemistry section, to find Professor Lunge in his room. He is well-known in England, and his paper read before the Society of Arts on teaching chemistry induced a goodly amount of comment in the English journals. With him I went through the Technical Chemistry Laboratory, with its places for 130 students on noting the order, I asked if there were innumerable fines adopted, as at Charlottenburg, where Zahlen, "pay up," is a well-known word to the thoughtless student; but Professor Lunge told me the only fine they had was one of 50 pfennig (6d.) on Saturday if the place was not left clean and in order; the ordinary rooms were passed through. Balance rooms, preparatory rooms for lectures, and the lecture theatre, with 200 seats; and we then passed up some steps to the technical museum, which is full of interesting and useful exhibits, dealing with bronze, iron, copper, silver, silk, and other materials illustrative of the manufactures and products of Switzerland. The analytical lecture room was also capable of seating 200, and there was a smaller lecture room for the pharmaceutical section. In leaving Professor Lunge I cannot illustrate the work of this section better than by quoting his words spoken in London: "We aim at educating our pupils in such a manner that they can turn their energies into practical channels at any opportunity which may offer itself; for this purpose they must be able to cope with mechanical and technical problems at the outset, and they must be taught to think technically, not merely as test tube men."

On quitting this section I passed on to the Forest and Agriculture School. Here, in the museum, were models and examples of woods, fruits, grasses, implements; models of machines and of animals, dissectable. The lecture hall held about 60, but I found there was no land connected with the school; the pupils went on excursions, and altogether this section was by no means equal to schools I have seen in Austria. The forestry lecture hall was at the top of the building, with a small laboratory and the professor's room adjoining. The botanical garden, I was told, was on the other side of the town. There was a well-arranged small agricultural laboratory, with a smaller reserved laboratory for students studying for the doctor's degree.

From this department I went farther up the hill, above the grounds of the observatory, which is also connected with the school, to the physics building, as it is called. A massive building, the base and first floor of stone, the two upper floors of brick. Here I found the machinery and apparatus for the study of electricity very complete and elaborate, as my guide explained. Electricity was to-day in the "Kindergrund." There were two large lecture halls, and one smaller one, and the corridors were full of apparatus of telephone and telegraph, and there was a well-filled museum of apparatus. The batteries were arranged on rolling carriages for easy transit, but in this school the arrangements for moving heavy models or apparatus, from model room to lecture hall, were not so effective as at Charlottenburg—they generally had to be carried. From this department I passed down the hill again to the latest addition to the school—the mechanical laboratories and the testing department. Here everything is of the latest design and invention, and the whole premises and machinery speak of alertness to every development of mechanism and mechanical science. The testing department was especially well equipped with machines for testing the tearning strain of bronze or steel. A new machine had just been testing the bending points of girders. Another beautiful little machine was for testing the tearing of wire. There were machines for proving the action of severe frost on stone, cement, and other material. Tests for showing the action of water on materials, their permeability or porosity; a test for proving the melting point of fire stones, and, of a contrast, a delicate little machine for testing the tenacity of paper.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THREE INQUIRIES.

RUSSIAN SHIPS STOPPED.

REMIER ON THE SITUATION.

INDIA AND THE CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

It is understood that the Cabinet have agreed to enquiry being held probably at Vigo. Th nger of war is thus removed.

Russia has undertaken, pending the enquiry, that a Baltic Squadron shall remain at Vigo.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Southampton, said that e matter of the Baltic fleet had been referred to an ternational enquiry. Events had happened which id stirred to the depths the feelings of all English- en and the English speaking nations of the world id he thought he might say of civilised Europe. far as he was able to see war would be avoided ithout dishonour to us.

Two stories had been put before them, the result of hich was a matter to be referred to an impartial ternational enquiry, though it was impossible to oubt which was true.

He hoped the Russian representatives would articipate and both sides abide by the decision of e Tribunal which would consider all questions at sue.

Mr. Balfour said Russia had promised an en- iry and had ordered the detention of part of the altic fleet concerned at Vigo. The officers respon- ble would not proceed to the Far East and ould be tried and adequately punished. Russia is so giving orders which will prevent a recurrence.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed Admiral Rozhdestvensky's le of romance which, he said, was really an attack pon our national honour.

It was bare justice to say the Tsar and Russian overnment had never underrated the crisis nor iled to do what they could to diminish it. hey had always shown an enlightened desire r truth and justice.

The International Court of Enquiry will be as rovided by the Hague Convention and not a Court f Arbitration.

There will also be a special Board of Trade nquiry at Hull upon which Mr. Balfour hoped ussia would be represented.

The "Standard' and "Morning Post" are dissatis- ed and consider the settlement does not redound the honour and dignity of Great Britain.

The "Standard" says there is no guarantee hat the Baltic fleet will be kept out of mischief nd the Russians have not acknowledged their error.

The "Morning Post" says we should like to now more about the proportion of the fleet and the ank and number of the officers detained at Vigo.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is a triumph f common sense and humanity and not a single oint has been surrendered.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the British people ught to be sincerely pleased.

The "Daily Mail" describes it as extremely ratifying.

The "Daily News" describes it as a mighty ictory of the principles of conciliation and arbitra- ion.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

There will seemingly be a British Board of Trade Enquiry at Hull, a Russian Naval one at Vigo and an International Inquiry at the Hague or elsewhere.

The battleships Oslyabia, Sissoiveliki and Navarin, the cruisers Admiral Nakimoff, Aurora, Siretlana, Dmitridruski, Kamchatka, Zemtchug and Almaz, besides seven torpedo boats and five colliers have arrived at Tangier. The rest remain at Vigo where the cruiser Lancaster has arrived.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 29.

A "Statesman" special cablegram, dated London October 29th, states:—

Owing largely to the personal intervention of the King, the Baltic squadron has been ordered to remain twenty days at Vigo, where there will be an investigation by a European Court Martial of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's torpedo story which is emphatically denied by the Hull trawlers.

IN CASE OF WAR.

THE RIVAL FLEETS.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

THE following is the composition of the Baltic fleet.

BATTLESHIPS.

	Tonnage.	Guns.
Osliabia	12,674	4 10in., 11 6in., 20 3in.,
Borodino.....	13,566	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in.,
Alexander III...	13,566	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in.,
Orel	13,566	4 12in , 12 6in., 20 3in.,
Kmaz Sovaroff...	13,566	4 12in., 12 6in., 20 3in.,
Sissoi Veliky ...	9,000	4 12in., 6 6in.,
Navarin	10,000	4 12in., 8 6in.,

CRUISERS.

Almaz	6,250	12 6in., 12 3in.
Chamchey	3,100	6 4 7in.,
Izumru		
Admiral Nakhimoff	8,000	8 6in., 10 4 7in.
Dmitri Donskoi.....	5,880	8 6in., 10 4 7in
Oleg	6,670	6 4 7in.
Aurora	8,630	3 6in, 22 3in
Svietland	3,900	6 6in, 12 3pdrs

TO MEET THE BALTIC FLEET.

Fleets and Squadrons on Home and Foreign Service, which would be ready in case of war in European waters :—

HOME FLEET.—1st cl. Cr. Bedford, 1st cl. Cr. Essex, 2nd cl. Cr. Juno, 1st cl. B. S. Royal Sovereign, 1st cl. B. S. Swiftsure, 2nd cl. Cr. Dido, 1st cl. B. S. Exmouth, 1st cl. B. S. Revenge, 1st cl. B. S. Russell, 3rd cl B. S. Triumph (torpedo depot ship), 1st cl. B. S. Empress of India, 1st cl. B. S. Hood, 1st cl B. S. Royal Oak.

CHANNEL FLEET.—1st cl. B. S. Cæsar, 1st cl. B.S. Hannibal, 1st cl. B. S. Jupiter, 1st cl. B. S. Majestic, 1st cl. Cr. Theseus, 2nd cl. Cr. Doris, 2nd cl. Cr. Hermes, 1st cl. B. S. Magnificent, 1st cl. B.S. Mars, 1st cl. B. S. Victorious, 1st cl. Cr. Endymion, 1st cl. B. S. Illustrious.

CRUISER SQUADRONS.—1st cl Cr. Bermuda, 1st cl. Cr. Drake, 1st cl. Cr. Good H[illegible] cl. Cr. Kent 1st cl. Cr. Monmouth.

MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEA.—1st cl. Cr. Aboukir, T. B. D. Cynthia, T. G. B. Hussar, T.B.D, Myrmidon, T. B. D. Stag, T. B. D. Albatross, T. B. D. Desperate, Imogene (spicial service vessel), Orion (torpedo depot), 1st cl. Cr. Suffolk, 1st cl. B.S. Albemarle, 1st cl. B. S. Duncan, 1st cl. B S. Implacable, T. B. D. Orwell, Surprise, (Despatch vessel), T. B. D. Ariel, T. B. D. Earnest, 1st cl. B.S. Irresistible, 3rd cl. Cr. Pandora, T. B. D. Thrasher, 1st cl. Cr. Bacchante, T. B. D. Egmont, T. B. D. Kangaroo, T. B. D. Panther, Tyne (store ship), T. B. D. Banshee T. B. D. Fawn, 1st cl. Cr. Lancaster, 3rd cl. Cr. Pioneer, 1st B. S. Venerable, T. B. D. Bat, T. B. D. Flying Fish, 2nd cl. Cr. Leander, 1st cl. B. S. Prince of Wales, 2nd cl. Cr. Venus, 1st cl. B. S. Bulwark, 1st cl. B. S. Formidable, 1st cl. B. S. London, 3rd cl. Cr. Pyramus, and Vulcan (Depot ship), T. B. D. Coquette, 2nd cl. Cr. Furious, T. B. D. Mallard, 1st cl. B.S. Queen, Cormorant (Flaghip at Gibralte rDockayed), T.B.D. Griffon, 2nd cl Cr. Minerva, T. B. D. Seal, 1st cl. B. S. Cornwallis, T. G. B. Harrier, 1st cl. B. S. Montagu, T. G. B. Speedy.

These lists do not include the splendid ships which are employed as Port Guard ships.

OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS.

Portsmouth, Adm. Sir J A Fisher, G C B Victory Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Reginald F H Henderson C B Asia.

Plymouth, Adam Sir E H Seymour, G C B, O M, L L D Impregnable

Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm W H Henderson, Indus

The Nore, Vice-Adm. Hugo L Pearson, Immortalite

Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm Robert W Craige, Flag flown on shore

Queenstown, Rear-Adm Angus Macleod, C V O, Flag flown on shore

Gibralter Dockyard, Rear-Adm Sir Edward Chichester, Bart, C B, O M G, Cormorant

Malta Dockyard, Rear-Adm James L Hammet C V O, Egmont

Home Fleet, Vice-Adam. Sir A.K. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., V.C., Exmouth,

Rear-Adm. Charles J., Barlow, D. S. O., Royal Oak.

Channel Fleet, Vice-Adm. the Rt. Hon. Lord Charles Beresford, K C B, K. C. V. O., Cæsar.

Rear-Adm. F. C. B. Bridgeman, M. V. O. Victorious.

Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. E. S. Pee, C. V. O. Good Hope.

Mediterranean and Red. Sea Adm. Sir Compton Domvile, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., Bulwark.

Rear-Adam. H. T. Grenfell, C. M. G. Venerable.

Rear-Adm. Sir Baldwin W. Walker Bart,, C.V.O. G. C. M. (Cruiser Division) Bacchante.

Rear-Adm. William des Voeux Hamilton, Albemarle.

North America and West Indies, Adm. Sir A. L. Douglas, K. C. B. Ariadne.

Commodore F. W. Fisher (Commodore in charge at Jamaica.)

South Atlantic, Commodore Frank Finnis, A. D. C. St. George.

Pacific, Commodore J. E. C. Goodrich, M. V. O. Grafton.

Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa, Rear-Adm. John Durnford, C.B., D.S.O. Crescent.

East Indies, Rear-Adm. G.L. Atkinson Willis, Hyacinth.

China, Vice-Adm. Sir G.H.U. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Glory ; Rear Adm. the Hon. Assheton G. Curzon Howe, C.V.O., C.B,, C.M.G,, Albion ; Commodore Charles G. Dicken (Commodore in charge at Hong Kong), Tamar,

Australia Coast Guard & Reserves, Vice Adm, A.D. Fanshawe Adam Ernest Rice, Euryalus,

INDIA AND THE CRISIS.

PLANS FOR DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 29.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 28th October, states that the Defence Committee during the crisis has agreed that Lord Kitchener should occupy the plains of Kandahar and Kabul with the Amir's consent.

The crisis has secured Lord Kitchener a free hand regarding the field army, the Committee suggesting a strength of 150,000.

It has also led to the appointment of General Stedman of the India Office, Admiral Boyes of the Admiralty and minor Officials, to discuss the escort of transports to India in time of war.

INDIA'S NEW ARMY.

100,050 PICKED MEN FOR THE FRONTIER.

WATCHING RUSSIA.

Apropos of the order published on Saturday regarding the re-organisation of the Indian Army the "Daily Express" publishes the following:—Lord Kitchener's plans for the re-organisation of the Indian Army are well advanced, and a considerabl grant of money has been made to him in order tha he may carry out his scheme.

As readers of the "Express" have already been informed Lord Kitchener's aim is to place a fully-equipped army on the north-west frontier, ready to move against an invader and strike swiftly.

The new field army, which will consist of 100 000 men, will be organised in divisions, each of which will stand complete in itself for war.

The divisions will be placed in peace time at strategical points in Northern India, and the great invasion routes via Kandahar and Kabul will be covered by the main body of the new force.

WATCHING RUSSIAN ROUTES.

These two routes are those selected for the Russian plan of advance by General Kuropatkin in the event of hostilities between Russia and this country. The garrisons in the north which are to be strengthened include Multan, Quetta, Rawal Pindi, Hyderabad Karachi Lahore and Peshawar.

To sum up the scheme, Lord Kitchener's aims are as follow :—

1. The flower of the army to be concentrated for war in the north.
2. India to be self-supporting as a military Power.
3. A greater Reserve to be created.
4. The extension of the Volunteer system.
5. Coast and fortress defences to be strengthened.
6. Breeding of horses to be encouraged.
7. New transport and equipment

The garrisons in Central and Southern India will yield the pick of their troops for the new scheme, and their places will be taken by extra police.

INDIAN SOCIAL LIFE.

So far there is no outcry against the proposed removal of troops to the north, where they can be trained on the ground they will have to defend.

When the precise plan of redistribution is published showing the effect it will have on individual stations, there will doubtless be opposition raised to the southern withdrawals owing to the social drawbacks which will attend the lack of society officers, the loss of the regimental bands and the abolition of other features of Indian social life.

The cavalry and artillery will be concentrated instead of occupying single stations and India will be made a self-contained military Power supplying within itself all that an army needs.

At present India depends upon home sources for many of her supplies and the Admiralty realises that in war time it will not be possible to run convoys overseas until the enemy's ships are beaten.

Money is now being spent on the equipment of the new field force and quick firing guns are on order to replace the ordnance now in use.

Woolwith Arsenal is making the guns at the present time. The lances will be retained in India and the revolver will play a much greater part than heretofore in the arming of the mounted troops.

LOOKING FOR NAPOLEONS.

All the details of the new Staff College at Quetta have been settled excepting the form of instruction. This is still under the consideration of Lord Kitchener and the Army Council.

The home authorities consider that the curriculum at Quetta should be the same as at the home staff college at Camberley ; otherwise two camps of staff officers will arise and destroy the new unification between the British and Indian armies.

A proposition raised by a special committee which considered the subject advocates that two sets of staff officers should be trained. One would be for operations of war, and other for the routine duties of the army.

All staff college students will be examined after one year and the best will be selected to complete another year for the operations branch or general staff. The remainder will be dismissed as qualified for routine staff posts.

Grave objections have been raised in India and at home against this plan. It is urged that qualification for routine billets only would mean that an officer would be branded for life as unfit for staff work in operations of war.

It is claimed that such a step cannot in justice be taken with any officer after twelve months at the staff college war alone finding out the real military brain and often upsetting the views that had been previously formed of a man.

As this question involves the developments of leathers in the wars of the future, the greatest possible consideration is being given to it both at the War Office and in India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LADY CURZON'S CONDITION.

Progress Continues.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 28.

Lady Curzon has made further progress during the last few days and her general strength is much improved.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30.

This morning after divine service at St. Peter's, Fort William, good conduct medals were presented to Conductors Calvert and Hewett of the Ordnance Department.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Tenders for the four per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of thirty lakhs were opened yesterday. There were 145 tenders received, the total amount offered being Rs. 45 lakhs. All offers of Rs. 100-8 and above were accepted in full. Of the amount offered of Rs. 100-7 only Rs. 700 were allotted to complete Rs. 30 lakhs. The average rate accepted was Rs. 100-15 1 the highest rate tendered being Rs. 106-8.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., who arrived from England on Friday, assumed charge of the Command of the Bombay District from Saturday.

Col. A. J. Whitacre Allen, on being relief by Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., proceeded to Deolali, to assume the duties as Commandant of the Embarkation Depot there.

The Chitral relieved force arrived at Chakdara on the 27th, all well. The reliefs have thus been completed.

Two companies of the 40th Pathans are now marching from Gyantse to the Chumbi Valley. These are the last of the troops moving along the line of communications, which will now be left without any posts. The telegraphic communication, which was broken during the recent blizzard, was restored some days ago.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 29.

Lieut-Colonel A E Whistler, 16th Rajpoots from England.
Lieut C C Cunningham, 12th Pioneers from England.
Major I Kirkpatrick, South Staffordshire Regiment from England.
Lieut P V Beatty, Army Veterinary Department from England.
Lieut J D Y Bingham, 15th Hussars from England.
Captain C Fitzmaurice, Royal Dragoons from England.
Lt-Colonel C V W Williamson, Supply and Transport Corps from England.
Captain H B Meakin, I M Service from England.
Captain G A Goldsmith, R A M Corps from England.
Major F G Cardew, 10th D C O Lancers from England.
Colonel A E Baliward, Royal Field Artillery from England.
Lieut M H Simonds, 7th Lancers from England.
Major H V Biggs, Royal Engineers from England.
Major A G Whitla, 3rd Hussars from England.
Lieut A [illegible] Shea, 51st Sikhs from England.
Major A H Montague, 21st Punjabees from England.
Major S Browning Smith, I M Service from England.
Lieut-Colonel W Thuillier, 66th Punjabis from England.
Captain J R Brown, 53rd Sikhs from England.
Colonel A Walpole, Royal Engineers from England
Major H C V Harrison, Royal Field Artillery from England.
Lieut S A M Bannerman, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment from England.
Lieut D A M Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry from England.
Lt Colonel H G Greany, I M Service from England
Lieut J L Lunham, from England.
Captain H Biddulph, Royal Engineers from England.
Major F L Vincent, S aff from England.
Brigadier-General F Abbott, Colonel on Staff from England.
Capt A W Chitty, 120th Baluchistan Infantry from England.
Lieut C A James, 123th Baluchistan Infantry from England.
Capt E C Doughty, Suffolk Regiment, from England.
Lieut T G Mathias, Welsh Regiment from Quetta.
Captain R Selby, R A M Corps, from Bangalore.
Lieut-Colonel R H Forman, R A M Corps, from Bangalore.
Lieut R G A Trail, Corps of Guides, from England,
Major A Gills, 13th Rajpoots, from England.
Major E Grey, Supply and Transport Corps from England.
Lieut J S Hooker, 12th Pioneers, from England.
Colonel A B Fenton, Staff, from Simla.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 29

Major E A Edgell, Royal Engineers, to Jubbulpore.
Lieut-Colonel A E Whistler, 16th Rajpoots, to Shillong.
Lieut C C Gunningham, 12th Pioneers, to Benares.
Major J Kirkpatrick, South Stafford Regt, to Agra.
Lieut-Colonel C V M Williamson, Supply Transport to Naini Tal.
Lieut H Simonds, 7th Lancers, to England.
Major A Giles, 13th Rajpoots, to Lucknow.
Lieut R G A rail, Corps of Guides, to Mardan.
Major V G Whitla, 3rd Hussars, to Sialkote.
Major A H Montague, 21st Panjabis, to England.
Major G Browning Smith, I M S, to Umballa.
Colonel A B Fenton, Staff, to England.
Lt- olonel Thuillier, 66th Punjabees, to Peshawar.
2nd Lieut M Malcolm 2nd K O S Borderers, to Deolali.
Major R C Thwaytes, Indian Army, to Bangalore.
Lieut D A M Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to Cannanore.
Lieut D A M Bannerman, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Belgaum.
Captain R DeL Fanner, Staff to England
Brigadier-General F Abbot, Staff, to Nasirabad
Lieut T G Mathias, Welsh Regiment, to England.
Major E F Woodford, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, to England,
Captain E C Doughty, Suffolk Regiment, to Karachi.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, to-morrow, from the Stream.—The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place, at the Ballard Pier, to-morrow, at 9 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit at 6. a. m. sharp to-morrow :—Deaconess Alice Mathew, Mr W D Burness, Mr G van Baren Mrs J P Barry, Mr Cassumjee Mr and Mrs Dawoodbhoy Abdulhoosein, Miss Rukhiaboo, Mrs A P Dias and 2 children, Miss H M Davies, Mrs H C Greener and child, Mrs Grant and 2 children, Col Huskisson, R E, Mr Harris, Revd Idesbaid, Revd R Kutter, Mr S Levy, Revd and Mrs Manwaring, Mrs Warlow, Captain C G Magniac, R E, Mr and Mrs Narinjansingh, Mr C H Powell, His Grace the Catholic Bishop T Clark, Mr Treo and Mr B Zuber.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

The Russian Command.

LOSSES ON THE SHAHO.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

General Gripenberg starts for Harbin on the 2nd November.

Reuter wires from Tokio that after desperate attacks on the 26th and 27th instant, the Japanese at Port Arthur stormed the forts of Erlungshan and Sungchavchan.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

A St. Petersburg Official Notification says that the total Russian losses from the 9th to 18th instant were 45,800. The figures given on the 22nd were due to overlapping reports.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

Marshal Oyama reports :—A detachment of our Right Army attacked the enemy on the 27th inst. at Waitoushan, consisting of two battalions of infantry. The detachment met with a stubborn resistence, but finally occupied Waitoushan and captured two machine guns. On the 28th instant, the enemy continued cannonading Waitoushan till afternoon and then disappeared, There was no other important engagement on the 28th instant.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

Lord Ampthill's coming tour will include visits to Murree, Amritsar and Cawnpore as well as Kashmir. His Excellency will arrive in Calcutta on or about Monday the 5th December.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

The Negotiable Instruments Act is notified as made applicable to Berar.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

THE DISSEMINATION OF NEWS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published in the "Gazette" announcing the opening of a room at the head-quarters of the Government of India where works of reference will be kept and where officialnews will be made available to Press correspondents for the benefit of the newspapers they represent. Such news, the Resolution states, will not necessarily be confined, as has hitherto been the practice, to matters upon which a final decision has been arrived at, but may extend to correspondance in progress and questions still under discussion.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

Lord Kitchener left Simla, this, morning, by rail for Sind, on tour accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, Major Maxwell and Captain Barnes.

THE LATE LADY ELLES.

The funeral, of the late Lady Elles, takes place, this afternoon.

The viands prepared for the annual Volunteer dinner last, night which was postponed on account of Lady Elles' death have been given away in charity.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Archer from Baluchistan is posted as Deputy Commissioner at Quetta.

Major A. McConachey is posted as Political Agent, Kalat.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert from leave is posted as Political Officer with the Amir.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE Amir of Kabul, in deputing his brother ardar Nasrullah Khan to make a military tour of inspection along the frontiers which march with Persian and Russian territory, has taken a new departure, for hitherto the Central Government at the capital has been content to receive reports from Provincial Governors and Commander-in-Chief regarding the outlying defences of the country. There are no Inspector-Generals as in India to tour for months together every cold weather and afterwards submit their recommendations for reforms and improvements. The Governors of Afghan provinces and the Generals who exercise command side by side with them, enjoy a great measure of local independence, and they are occasionally unworthy of the trust reposed in them. In cases of glaring misbehaviour they are summarily degraded and punished, but this system does not provide for the thorough carrying out of orders regarding internal administration or frontier defence issued from Kabul. One Governor succeeds another, one local Commander-in-Chief makes room for a successor, but the ways of all are nearly identical. They do as much or as little as they choose, for they know that the Amir rarely moves far out of Kabul while only a dangerous rebellion will drag him into distant provinces. The present ruler of Afghanistan, is however, keenly alive to the necessity of making the defences of the frontier in the north and west more of a reality than they have been up to the present, and hence the steps which he has just taken. Sardar Nasrullah may not be equal to touring though Kandahar, Herat, Torkistan, along the Oxus and down through Kafiristan to Jellalabad but even if he visits half a-dozen of the principal cantonments he will be able to report as to their state and advise as to the changes that are required. He takes with him the young Sardar, Umar Jan, and it is understood that questions of civil administration in the provinces will also be examined. There have been complaints of excessive taxation and oppression in some districts, and as the Amir wishes to stand well with his subjects as a body he is anxious to check the local abuse of power by his officials. One must not expect too much from the new policy, but it shows that his Highness does not mean to take too much for granted as regards both military and civil affairs in the outlying portions of his kingdom.—"Pioneer."

SUBMARINE MINES.

It would be hard to find a more pleasant and innocent amusement than that derived by a submarine miner from the many remarkable commentaries on his profession which have, since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, appeared in the newspapers. And, of course, it is not surprising that this should be so, inasmuch as the subject is one by no means universally understood of the people.

In the first place, the work is entirely technical. Here is none of the glamour which, in the mind of the omniscient Man in the Street, pervades the work of those who serve their country ; no clash of arms, no martial music, no pennons fluttering in the breeze—only a boat or to at moorings, an insignificant steam launch apparently tracing figures from Euclid in the water, some grimy men wrestling with ropes and curious spheres of metal, and on shore, probably not even visible, more men intent on telescopes and electrical connections.

Again, to a great extent, all that is done is confidential, seeing that we are not anxious that our good friends of to-day should know what they might find of inestimable use when they become our enemies of to-morrow, and what as our good friends they are, meanwhile, diligently trying to find out.

Reasons there are, then, why little is heard of the work of the submarine miner : hitherto so little indeed, that the mention of it has even been variously known to convey the ideas of men in diving suits probing the ocean-bed for gold, and of some unknown diabolical connection with the latest engine of naval warfare. Now, however, that one cannot take up one's paper without seeing some mention of mines therein, it may be well to explain to the uninitiated something of their nature and use ; even the perpetrators of those glib phrases anent the "evident uselessness and danger of the contact mine to the defence, and the like, may find that they do not know quite all about it.

To begin with a definition. Submarine mining is the art of laying submarine mines ; that is of mooring at fixed points in the sea charges of explosive intended to disable ships. It may be divided under two heads : offensive and defensive. The former, in our service, is entrusted to the Navy ; the latter, to the Royal Engineers. The difference lies in the fact that whereas the Sapper's object is to prevent hostile ships from entering his own harbour, the sailor's endeavour is to block that of an enemy, so that the hostile ships inside cannot come out, nor those outside get in. The respective methods adopted, therefore, are, as would appear probable, widely different, both with regard to the nature of mines employed and to the manner of their use.

First as to mines themselves. These are classed as (a) mechanical, and (b) electrical, according to the arrangement adopted for exploding the charge. In the mechanical mine the arrangement admits of no control ; it is self-contained and works automatically. A mine of this sort, once laid is equally dangerous to friend and foe ; it cannot be tested to see if it remains serviceable and still less is it possible to pick it up again with safety. The electrical mine on the other hand is fired by electrical supplied from a powerful battery on shore : the mine is under the entire control of the shore operator with whose battery it has to be connected by a cable. Its electrical arrangement can be tested at any time and the cable has only to be disconnected to enable the mine to be picked up and removed when no longer required with perfect safety. Some mines are designed to be fired by electrical devices entirely contained within themselves. These work automatically ; they are not under any control and are therefore classed as mechanical. They are usually known as "electro-mechanical" or "E M." mines, a term somewhat confusing to the lay mind.

The object of mines is to disable ships not to destroy them : the latter besties being unnecessary from a tactical point of view would involve an extravagant expenditure of explosive. To disable a ship the mine must explode close to the ship hull and there are two ways of ensuring this. One is to lay an electrical mine, well below the surface, at a given spot ; watch that spot, and when a ship comes over it, fire the mine by pressing the necessary button. Such a mine is called an "observation" mine. The other way is to lay mines at such a depth that a ship passing over must strike, or "bum" them, as it is called. The effect of the bump is to actuate an apparatus inside by which, in the case of a mechanical mine, the charge is at once fired. In the case of an electrical mine the apparatus inside is electrically connected to the shore, that the operator there controls its action. He may complete his end of the connections beforehand, so leaving the mine to explode automatically when bumped ; or he may await the signal which is given by the apparatus when bumped, in which case he has the option of firing the mine by completing his connections, or of allowing it to remain harmless by not doing so. All mines dependent for their action on being struck by a ship are called "contact" mines ; and of these, those which require in addition a firing battery on shore are known as "electro-contact" or "E C" mines. All mines are moored to heavy iron sinkers, and, since they are buoyant, one class excepted, their depth below the surface is merely a question of length of the moorings by which they are held. The excepted class are observation mines laid in the shallower waters at the bottom, and known as "ground mines."

Having now seen what are the principal varieties of mines it remains only to describe briefly how they are used. In the British service none but electrical mines are employed to defend harbours ; the whole subject of their nature and use has for many years been entrusted to a specially-trained branch of the Royal Engineers, and every care and precaution that can be devised concerning them have been, and are, rigorously enforced. Every British mine-field, though maintained by the Royal Engineers, has had to receive Admiralty sanction ; each has search-lights installed to enable it to be worked at night ; and in time of war most carefully-planned arrangements will come into force for the examination of approaching vessels long before they reach the mine-field. It is not assuming much therefore, to say that in war-time there will be no danger from mines to our own ships when entering our harbours, while there will be much to those of an enemy.

Offensive submarine mining, as practised in the Navy, is of quite a different character from that of the defence. Mines for this work must be mechanica ; they will be laid across the mouth of a hostile harbour, possibly even among the enemy's defence mines ; the work must be done quickly, probably at night or in a fog, and almost certainly under the guns and search-lights of the defenders ; and the men who do it must get away when they have accomplished their purpose. It is hardly necessary to point out the impossibility of using electrical mines in such circumstances.

Another important duty of the Navy in this connection is that of destroying the enemy's defence mine field ; this is done by laying charges close to his mines, and firing them electrically from a distance, so that their explosion explodes the mines, too. As a corollary, the defence must be prepared to cope with efforts made to destroy their mine field in this way, and there can be no doubt of the extremely hazardous nature of the work, whether it be that of the attacker or the attacked.

Occasionally the Navy may find it necessary to defend a harbour with mines were no arrangements already exist for doing so. The methods adopted them will probably involve more deliberate work, and will generally be similar to those of the Royal Engineers.

The disasters at Port Arthur, which have of late provided so many startling headlines, seem to have been due entirely to the use of mechanical mines by both sides, frequently in the most casual and unskilful way. That the Japanese should use them is only in keeping with the general principles already mentioned but it is impossible to under why as would at present seem to be the case, the Russian also rely mainly if not altogether on mechanical mines for the defence. During the years in which they have occupied Port Arthur it might have been expected that one of the first things they would think of would be the perfecting of a proper system of defence with electrical mines. Yet to quote a British officer writing from China at the time the Yenisei was lying out a line of E M mines, and bumped one after laying it out—how truly smart are the Russians !"

A good deal was recently heard of mines with which the Russians were said to have strewn the high seas. These were, strictly speaking, not mines but torpedoes a torpedo being defined as a locomotive mine. But whatever name they may go by, their constitution must be that of a mechanical mine freed from its moorings, and there can be no doubt as to the danger from them. Whether their firing mechanism is so good that they will fire when bumped by a ship, but can withstand the tossing of a heavy sea, seems doubtful. Herein is one great advantage of the electrical over the mechanical mine : if the former breaks away it is ipso facto rendered harmless, whereas the latter is usually rather more dangerous than before, and indiscriminately so, it being a question then of how the mine will fire itself.

This necessarily sketchy description of mines and their use may serve the average man from reading of mines in utter ignorance concerning them, and from deducing false conclusions as to our own submarine mining arrangements. Enough if he realises that there are mines and mines and that the work in connection with them in time of war is likely to make heavy demands on the daring and resource of those, more especially in the Navy, who will have to do it.—Minar in the "Pioneer."

RECENTLY a huge nugget weighing 85 1-2 oz., and whose intrinsic value is 1,280 dollars, was found in the Klondyke. The people of Dawson City have obtained the option of purchase, and intend to inquire if the nugget would be acceptable to his Majesty. A suggestion is made that it should be the principal piece in a crown to contain gems and precious metals from all parts of the Empire.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE TRADE DEPRESSION.

OVER-PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

THE movement of Sea Island cotton during the first month (September) of the season shows that the quantity in sight amounted to 4,803 bales. This compares with 551 bales, 5,714 bales, 1,180 bales, and 3,122 bales in the previous four years respectively. Exports to Great Britain amount to 226 bales against 412 in September, 1903, and to the Continent 134, against 117. American mill takings, however, have greatly increased, for last year in September they only equalled 962 bales, whereas last month they were 3,342 bales, or an increase of 2,380 bales. The stock in Charleston and Savannah amounts to 4,817 bales, which compares with 1,547 bales at this time last year. As to the new crop, it is reported that the weather on the 30th ult., was in every way favourable, though during the month of September quite a severe storm passed over the upper islands and coast of South Carolina, doing considerable damage in certain sections, which, with caterpillars, has impaired the prospects of the crop in that State. In Florida and Georgia there are complaints of caterpillars, rust, and lack of labour, but on the whole the crop in these two States is doing well, as the bright hot weather has developed the plant and its fruit, which is maturing quickly. The quality of Georgia cotton so far is good, but Florida's receipts are not as yet up to the usual standard of fineness and closeness of staple.

In their circular of October 1, Messrs. Clews and Co., of New York, in referring to the attitude of the "big holders" in the stock market, say :—"Our heavy capitalists were large buyers of securities on the last decline, chiefly as a matter of self-protection. These securities they still hold, not having succeeded in distributing them to any extent. The powerful support of these holders, as well as that of the financial institutions which they control, is the chief element in the market at present." An encouraging feature is said to be the continued growth of bank clearings, which cannot be entirely attributable to Stock Exchange operations, and another is the increase in railroad earnings. "Iron and steel materials have been in much better demand since the revision of prices, and while profits must be on a much smaller scale, still the advantage to producers is reflected in the recent rise of the steel issues." The general soundness of business and financial condition may contribute to a further rise in prices, and "not until the large holders have lightened their burden, or until less favourable conditions develop, is the market likely to see any serious weakness."

The Board of Trade returns published last week, give us some useful information concerning the progress of our foreign commerce during the first three-quarters of the present year. The decline in the revenue—£3,000,000 for the half-year—must be taken in conjuction with the increase shown in the returns for the nine months' trade. But the returns themselves, if carefully examined, do not, it seems to us in any way warrant the optimistic view which some contemporaries take in regard to our foreign commerce. Turning to the figures themselves, we see that for the first nine months of 1904 there has been a net increase of £4,000,000 in our total imports, and a net increase of £3,750,000 in our total exports. Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise shows very little variation, so that almost the whole of the increase in exports comes under the head of domestic trade. We shall see how far from the actual facts a consideration of these summaries alone would lead us. Turning to the items, we find that imports of meat, including animals for food, show a decrease of £1,500,000 compared with the exceptional year 1903, but are only slightly larger than similar figures for the same period of 1902. During the month imports of grain and flour declined by £1,25 ,000, probably owing to the favourable harvest, so that for the nine months this item is now only £300,000 ahead of the figures for the similar period in 1903. Turning to raw materials, the most striking item is that of imports of raw cotton, which show an increase in value of over £5,000, 00, a fact which has led several of our less careful contemporaries into an unfortunate error, since they assumed without further enquiry that this represented an increase in the high importation of raw materials for manufacture.

This, of course, is not the case ; indeed, owing to the high price of cotton, the increased value actually represents a decreased quantity imported. Compared with 9 7 0,000 cwts. in the nine months 1903 we have imported only 9,195,000 cwts. in the same period of 1904. Imports of wood and timber show a serious decline of nearly £1,700,000 in value, and a decline also in quantity. Imports of wool show a decline of over £ ,000,000 in value, and this again represents a decreased import of the raw material. Imports of oil seeds, nuts, &c., show an increase of £1,000,000 in value. A decline of £1,000,000 in hides and skins taken in conjunction with an increased export under this heading, and a decrease in our exports of manufactured leather goods, corroborates the evidence we already have of serious depression in the leather industry. Under iron ore there has been a decreased import represented in value by £350,000, and in quantity by 340,000 tons, and this again, when taken in conjunction with the decrease in our exports of iron and steel manufactures of £2,250,000, affords further evidence of the very serious position of the iron trade in this country. Turning to imports of manufactures, we find a decrease under iron and steel, though it is slight. We find a decrease under cutlery, hardware, &c, a decrease under machinery, a decrease under manufactures of wood and timber, a decrease under textile fabrics, a decrease under leather, and a decrease under earthenware and glass. Increases are found under manufactures of other metals than iron and steel of £1,503,000, for which copper is largely responsible. There is a slight increase under apparel and under paper. Drugs, dyes, and chemicals show an increase of over £300,0 0, but this increase represents a decreased quantity, so that even if we accept the theory that an increase in imports of drugs, dyes, and chemicals is an indication of activity in manufacturing we are unable to derive any satisfaction from this item.

Under exports of raw materials there are no striking differences to record until we reach the item hides and undressed skins. Our exports under this heading amounted during the first nine months of 1902 to £256,000, in the same period of 1903 they reached £971,000, and during the first three-quarters of the present year they reached no less than £1,350,000. As we have already remarked, we have here the most distressing evidence of depression in the leather industry. When we reach export of manufactures, the nine months show a decrease under iron and steel of £2,250,000. A slight increase under cutlery and hardware, and under exports of manufactures of other metals is more than counterbalanced by a decrease under telegraph cables and apparatus of nearly £1,000,000. Exports of machinery show an increase of over £1,000,000. Exports of woollen

trade. That over-production has been considerable is well-known, and not the least is that of cement. This has been one of the best developed industries in Germany. During the past ten years so many large factories have been erected that over-production has been followed by ruinous competition. To avoid the disastrous effects of such competition the principal manufacturers of Southern Germany created a syndicate for the purpose of regulating prices. Considerable disappointment arose when it was learned that certain organisations had been created in the section of country covered by the syndicate for the purpose of establishing new cement factories. These organizations claim as a justification for their action that the time was favourable for an increase in production because of the many new works already projected, particularly the Mittelland Canal. It is precisely this last point that the manufacturers of cement are objecting to, and their declarations are interesting and instructive. They call attention to the fact that in regard to all the new cement factories erected in the last four or five years the same deceitful promises were made to the public. The truth seems to be that almost all of the cement factories regularly conclude their balance-sheet with loss.

This condition of things shows no evidence of change, notwithstanding the increased consumption due to the erection of public works. Consumption increases so slowly that the factories are not able to count on constant employment and regular production for the next ten years. Only those have been able to face the crisis and to continue the exploitation of their work that have had considerable capital and which, because of their magnitude, have been able to produce cheaper. Manufacturers who have joined the syndicate, and who have closed up seven of their mills to guard against over-production, will not sit down tranquilly in the face of the new factories that have just been opened. As a matter of fact, the erection of the new mills is destined to give rise to a new struggle in which the competition may be frightful. The prices fixed by the syndicate, however, are far from giving satisfaction to buyers, since capitalists think that they will be able to establish profitable competition. In noting the annual increase in the foreign trade of Germany, and the enormous figures which are attained at present, it is difficult to realise the sacrifices and losses by which this progress has been made. This touches a great many other German products. Take for example, iron. It is necessary to consider more than the quantities exported; it is necessary to keep in mind the benefits realised. Now, as a matter of fact, the benefit amounts to practically nothing. Many houses work at a loss, because they desire above all thinks to avoid a break with their consumers, gained after so much difficulty, hoping always for better conditions. At the recent meeting of the shareholders of Faber and Co., the Nuremberg lead pencil makers, the president said that "dumping" and "cutting" in the firm's line of business were the order of the day. How long Germany will be able to maintain those efforts to obtain supremacy, for that is the object, remains to be seen, but it is a costly process which may yet end in serious financial and economic disaster.

The question as to whether or not we shall be compelled to pay heavily this winter for our supplies of burning oil as some light thrown upon it by the course of the import trade during the past five months. This indicates a somewhat remarkable falling off, coming after an equally remarkable increase, and may perhaps mean that those who direct this industry intend to keep Great Britain upon a short allowance for the season 1904-5. Up to 31st May last our imports during the year were 25 million gallons, or, roughly, 35 per cent in excess of those for 1903; at the end of June the figures were still 20 millions ahead of 1903, or about 25 per cent in excess. By the 31st July the figures showed an excess of only 13,700,000 gallons, or a little over 12 per cent, and at the end of August this was again reduced to 3,6 0, 00 gallons or 3 per cent. The latest returns give an excess of only 1,100,000 gallons above the 1903 figures, and the prospect is that, after being ahead by 35 per cent in May, we shall have a very considerable deficiency to show before Christmas. Although there are some changes proceeding, notably the extension of the slot metre system, which tend to a diminished consumption of lamp oil, there is no doubt that with oil at moderate prices the country can conveniently consume larger quantities each year; and hence the diminution of the supply at this rapid rate cannot be viewed with equanimity. It would seem to be in the interests of the trade as a whole that steady moderate rates should be maintained, for any serious rise in the price would certainly lead to a curtailment of consumption.

The approaching competition between Port Said and Alexandria consequent upon the Port Said and Cairo Railway is taken very seriously by the "Egyptian Gazette":—"The advantages of Port Said for becoming a great commercial port are immense. She is on the high road from the East to the West, and every ship must stop there. In a few years' time she may not only be the maritime Clapham Junction of the world, but she may also be the point of meeting of the railway that will unite Asia to Africa. It will not be long before Damascus is united not only to Constantinople but also to Jerusalem and Cairo, and the Asiatic line will join the Egyptian railway system at or near Port Said. Moreover, Port Said is destined to be the commercial terminus of the trans-African railway from the Cape." Various commercial considerations are reviewed, and it is predicted that one of the first results of the great change that is impending will be that every Alexandrian importer will have to open an office or establish an agency at Port Said. It is suggested that Port Said will become a striking example of the triumph of commercial needs over geographical disadvantages.

SWISS TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A laboratory for mechanics and a lecture hall adjoined the machine halls, and there was also a museum. It was a Herr jokai, a relation of the famous novelist, who so kindly gave me his time to show me this intensely interesting department, which requires the pen of a skilled engineer and mechanician to describe it; but on finishing my all too short visit to these detached buildings, I had been sadly struck with a thing I had noted not long since in a technical school in Naples—I did not see a single English machine. The boilers were from Paris; there were Laval's turbines from Sweden (I did not mention that the water tanks for giving water pressure were on a tower 180 feet high, and the arrangements for regulating the water for turbines most exact). There were, of course, machines from Bale, Winterthur, Zurich, Geneva, and from Kriens, and there were machine from Berlin, Schauffhausen, Dusseldorf, and Buda-Pesth It is terribly significant that I should have gone over two newly-equipped technical schools lately, one in Italy, one in Switzerland, and found no English machines; and on my asking one of my guides in Zurich if they had no English machines, his reply was "No, we have plenty of our own," but it will be seen they had to buy from other inventive countries, is not from England. The cost of building and equipping the latest addition to the Zurich school was £52,506 a proof of the money, the energy, and forethought Switzerland is prepared to expend to ensure for her people the very latest and best scientific education.

A MOTOR-PROOF DOG.

Mr. S. Uriah Jum, Chairman of the Dog Pound Committee of the New York Board of Aldermen, has invented a motor-proof dog, which has been officially indorsed by the New York "Sun," whose editor, Colonel Dink Botts, is one of the most ardent anti-motorists in America. Mr. Jum's dog wears a sort of waistcoat studded with steel spikes. When the wheel hits the dog there is a puncture. The escaping air squirts the dog gently out of harm's way, and he lands in safety on two pairs of pneumatic shoes which are another patent devised jointly by Messrs. Jum and Botts. American motorists slow up when they see a Jum motor-proof dog approaching, and the animal rarely finds it necessary to use his spikes.—Motoring Illustrated.

MARCHING BACK FROM TIBET.

TRYING EXPERIENCES.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent with the Tibet force writes:—Little did any of us dream when we marched into Chumbi on the morning of the 17th instant that the very worst portion of the whole journey still lay before us. The march back from Lhassa had been rapid and the distances trying. We had marched fifteen miles from the ferry over a pass 16,800 feet high. On the following day we had trudged a weary distance of sixteen miles round the Yamdak Tso. We had crossed the Karo La in the face of a bitter wind; at Tuna and Phari the thermometer showed only five degrees above zero. All these experiences had been to a certain extent trying, but nothing to complain about, and now we were at Chumbi and all our troubles were over. We only had to climb one pass in perfect weather and then a few pleasant marches through the lovely scenery of Sikkim brought us to the Teesta bridge and so home. What a disappointment awaited us. On nearing Chumbi we observed a few rainy looking clouds hovering around and some sarcastic remarks were heard about Sikkim and its watery prodigality. Sure enough in the afternoon it began to rain and at 10 p.m. there was a steady drizzle but nothing more. At 2 a. m. I was quickly out of bed and outside my tent to find out why the tent was being vigorously beaten on all sides simultaneously as if they were trying to beat the occupant and could not find the way in. The scenery had undergone a change. The ground was covered with snow, which was feeling very heavily, the tents shone out with the snow upon them and everything was transformed. However, I only thought it would be rather an unpleasant march next day and after the snow had been shaken from my tent I returned to bed. The next item was a heavy bump in the side from the fly of the tent caused by dislodged snow which roused momentary wakefulness and then about 4-30 a. m. the near approach of the top of the tent to my bed, the sounds of collapsing tents and startled occupants finally ended my disturbed slumbers. I was encamped just by the Fusiliers. Half of their tents collapsed, the ridge pole of the tent next to mine broke in half, my two upright poles stood (!) at an angle of 45°, and the only way to pass the time until daylight was to eat chocolate, smoke cigarettes and try to keep one's feet warm. Daylight revealed a state of chaos. Tents down everywhere, in some cases only nine-tenths down, with the occupants firmly refusing to be disturbed from their comfortable beds, everything more or less deep in snow, telegraph lines showing the paths in every direction, snow still falling and no possibility of a fire or of breakfast. Personally I was more fortunate as regards both fire and breakfast and owing to the most kind hospitality of Mr. Bell, C.S., the acting Political Officer at Chumbi I enjoyed the welcome shelter of the bungalow all that day and the following night. Whilst at Breakfast, Captain Roddy came searching for his office, which had previously been in a tent but was then reported to be mostly drifting down the Amo Chu River. I do not know what provision the Commissariat for such an event, but no doubt the Controller General will accept a certificate for all missing items not exceeding four annas in value if certified to by the G. O C and countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief and for items in excess of this possibly the sanction of the Governor-General in Council will be held to be sufficient under the very special circumstances of the case. Of course marching was out of the question and we also learnt that the rather nasty time the second column had had between Tuna and Phari and that they were detained at Phari as we were at Chumbi. It appears that their march from Tuna to Phari was not so difficult as their march from Phari to Gautsa. The reached Phari comparatively easily and a large proportion of those who collapsed were sick] men before whilst the one man who died was on the point of death before they left Tuna. It was a very trying march though and Phari at the best of time is a desolate wind swept place loathed by everybody in the force. On the march to Gautsa landmarks were mostly obliterated and the leading company had to tread down a track for the rest. This was so tiring that frequent changes were made in the order of march and Gautsa was not reached till dark.

To return to the first column. The day was spent in putting things as straight as possible, but it rained continuously and every path was deep in slush. Luckily it did not snow on the following night and on the 19th I was able to make a start. Three companies of the 32nd Pioneers and the Gurkha guns also started on this day and a weary climb we had up to Tangtang. A new road has been made and would have been delightful but for the storm, but after the first few miles up the hill we were on snow more or less frozen and with very narrow bits icy-cold feet, big holes and stumbling ponies the last four miles were far from pleasant. Everything got safely in and a warm log hut and big fire soon restored comfort. The next day's march was the worst. Luckily I raised a pair of snow glasses which were essential. Over 200 of our cooly corps were suffering from snow blindness, last year's glasses having been lost or thrown away and others not being immediately obtainable. The new road was not available as the coolies were using the old track, and deep snow obliterated the new one. It was a bad march but the troops did it wonderfully well. Up to the top of the Nathu La was fairly easy, as things were, but down the furtherside the track had been worn smooth by coolies, and severe frost had turned it into a fairly good slide but an abominable marching road. Ponies slithered and officers and men tumbled and stumbled down the precipitous track, but all got down alright and it was wonderful how the Maxim mules of the 32nd managed to negotiate this portion of the road. At the bottom of the Nathu La the new road was again passable, but was deep in mud and the track over the Sibu was preferable. This is steeper than the Nathu La, but there was little snow and no slipperiness, so it appeared far easier. Everybody got into Chongu before dark very tired, but this time really at the end of marching troubles.

Two days previously one and a half companies of the 32nd Pioneers under Captain Brasse all had crossed during the big storm and had experienced the worst day they had had since they came up to Sikkim just after the Delhi Durbar. The road was broken in many places and mules had to be launched into space on ropes and hauled up from the further side. It was snowing heavily and the cold was great and how they got through without a casualty is almost marvellous. It was a very fine performance. It was altogether a most unlimely storm and from all accounts snow so early in the year so low down as Chumbi is entirely unknown. There is little likelihood of further snow for many weeks to come, and if we had left Lhassa a week later or a week earlier we should equally have missed it, but the fates were, for once in a way, particularly unkind and the hardship and discomforts which troops naturally have to expect come at a time when they were least expected and consequently were doubly unwelcome Of course those who were up in Tuna or Phari last winter had a far worse time than anything the rest of us have experienced. The ordinary conveys used frequently to experience blizzards across the Tuna plain, and to lose two or three mules from exhaustion and bring in half a dozen men frost bitten was no uncommon occurrence. We have had no thing like that, the passes are getting better every day, the troops are rapidly getting down through Sikkim and a few days should see practically the whole Force clear of it. The 40th Pathans remain behind and one can but echo the General's words and wish them "not so bad a time on the whole" their station in India will be as glad to receive back Colonel Campbell and his officers as the latter on their part will be glad to turn their backs on Chumbi.

The Principal Medical Officer, Colonel Waddell C. I. E, is already famed for his profound knowledge of the Buddhist literature and religion. The translation and transcriptions which Mr. David Macdonald has now assisted him in making will no doubt enable Colonel Waddell to add greatly to our knowledge of this interesting subject whilst the sick leave to England which I regret to hear he has been compelled to take will it is to be hoped give him an opportunity to arrange at the British Museum the whole of the large collection of Tibetan curios and valuables which has been obtained on their behalf.

Another matter which deserves mention, and which would have been mentioned before if possible, is the expedition to Simla via Gartok. The small party which has left Gyantse with the object has embarked on a difficult journey and will have to contend with intense cold Their journey should prove most interesting to them and scientifically valuable to all geographers. Its object, besides opening Gartok as a mart, is to explore the Brahmaputra valley and cross into the Sutlej Valley. Surveys will be made all the way up, which should prove of great value, as the only one existing is the incomplete one made by Nian Singh. Their journey will take them to Shigates, 60 miles from Gyantse, thence to Gartok another 450 miles. To reach Gartok they will have to cross a pass 19 500 feet high and to enter Sutlej Valley involves the crossing of another pass over 19,000 feet. They hope to survey the great Mansarowar Lake and to reach Simla about February next. Captain Ryder, R. E., and Captain Rawling are in charge and Captain Wood, R. E., and Lieutenant Bailey are the other two officers with the expedition. We shall hear nothing of them now for two or three months and their experiences when we do hear of them should prove of absorbing interest.

ADDITIONS are to be made to the rules relating to infectious diseases amongst Indian emigrants proceeding to and from the Colonies. The object is to secure the isolation and special treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday afternoon Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Framji Ratanji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, with falsifying the muster-roll and pay abstracts of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by entering in them names of the individuals as being present at work well knowing they were not and thereby inducing the Trustees to pay out money. Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jehagir and Servai, solicitors, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused Surveyor. Mr. S B Kapadia pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Durabji Nassarwanji Kaka who has been made an approver. Mr. De Souza, pleader watched the case on behalf of witness Shapurji Cursetji Contractor, the contractor for the Deolali Sanitarium,

Shapurji Cursetji Contractor, a building contractor, residing at Deolali, against whom a second summons had been issued to attend the Court, was examined by Mr. Acworth on behalf of the prosecution He said he knew the accused Framji surveyor. He took contract from the accused for the building of the Deolali Sanitarium blocks in September or October 1901. Certain building works had been going on in connection with the sanitarium from December 1903 to September last. Under his contract he was paid by measurement and received advances from the accused from time to time. He had not settled his accounts with the accused. He had not brought any books showing the advances made to him by the accused. But the book which had been taken possession of by Superintendent Sloane, would show the account between him and the accused. This book (produced) would show all the advances he had received from the accused. All the advances made up to the time, mentioned in the book, would be found in it. The accused had sent some workmen from Bombay to work on the sanitarium. If these workmen were shown to him, he could point out some of them. He could not identify them all. He did not keep any muster-roll. He did not pay for their work at Deolali. He made advances, to these workmen for expenses, from time to time. He had made these advances under instruction from the accused. He had not recovered that money from the accused. He had mentioned in his book of account with the accused that so much money had been advanced to the workmen. These workmen did not receive their pay through him. After refreshing his memory by looking into the letter produced, he remembered having paid two workmen. He paid these men from the money sent to him by the accused from Bombay by a registered letter. This letter, shown to him was dated the 20th July 1904. It acknowledged the money received from the accused. He did not keep a muster of the men sent by the accused, because he did not pay them at Deolali. Witness was shown about twenty workmen —masons, painters and fitters—and asked whether he could identify any of them. He recognised the faces of six of them, Witness identified letters written by him to the accused on the 23rd March, 2nd April and 4th January Banjamin Reuben, who was sent to Deolali by the accused and who worked there for some days. This letter (produced) dated the 29th March last was written by witness to the accused. It referred to the four carpenters sent by the accused to Deolali. Witness did not pay these carpenters. This letter (produced) dated the 2nd May was written by witness to the accused. It referred to the muster-roll of certain painters, which he had enclosed in it as requested by the accused. He prepared that special muster-roll, because the painters had worked for some days at Jassawalla's Bungalow, which was not a sanitarium. Witness did not recover the wages of those painters from Jassasvala, but wrote to the latter to send the money to the accused. That was the only muster-roll sent by witness to the accused, of the men working under him. Shown four letters dated the 16th May, they were all written by witness to the accused. He sent them by the workman when they returned to Bombay. This letter, shown to him, dated the 20th July was sent by witness to the accused. It referred to the sum of Rs. 55 received by him from the accused to pay two masons named Panaoo and Rambhaji. This letter (produced), dated the 24th July 1904, was addressed by the accused to the witness. In it the accused stated that he would send four more carpenters so that the work of No. 16 block might be soon finished and that he would arrange for plasterers and send them as soon as they were required. The plasterers mentioned in the letter subsequently did come to Deolali. This letter (produced) dated the 4th August was addressed by witness to the accused in it he had stated that the plasterers did not work properly and asked for four clever plasterers at once. Witness identified three more letters, which he had sent to the accused by the workmen returning to Bombay from Deolali. A sub-inspector of the Bombay Detective Police came to him at Deolali on the 23rd September last and took possession of certain letters from him in the presence of a Punch. Witness had already stated that he was to be paid by measurement which included labour also. When the final accounts were settled, the accused would deduct for the wages of the men sent by him and also for the materials supplied by him from Bombay. The contract did not specify the rate of wages. There was an old contract between him and the accused regarding the building of the sanitarium. That contract was with regard to the first block built. The other blocks were built on the same line.

After some further evidence of masons and carpenters, who were Port Trust's employes, but who had worked at Deolali, was recorded, the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

CHOWPATTY FISH MARKET.

A TEST CASE.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Boodhubai, a fisher-woman, with selling and exposing for sale, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, fish intended for human food, at Chowpatty foreshore; on the morning of the 5th instant, in contravention of Section 410 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Byrne of Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused. From time immemorial fishermen and fisherwomen have been selling fish on the sands at Chowpatty. Recently it has been pronounced to be a nuisance to the public and the present proceedings have been taken up by the Municipal authorities to see whether the little fish market could not be brought within the operations of the Municipal Act.

At the outset Mr. Byrne argued that the Municipal Act did not apply to the case, because the place where the trade in fish was carried on, was outside the Municipal limits. The land in question was vested in the Collector of Bombay and therefore the Municipal authorities were debarred from taking any action in regard to any offence committed thereon.

The Magistrate said he would decide the point after hearing all the evidence.

The evidence of Dr. K. B Shroff went to show that he in company of his sub-inspector went to the Chowpatty foreshore on the morning of the 5th instant and there saw the accused selling fish from a basket, which she had laid in front of her, about ten or fifteen paces off the water line. He purchased from her one pound of fish for one anna. There were other fisher omen selling fish on the spot. Several purchasers were also there.

The defence called two witnesses to show that they had a prescribed right to sell fish near the water line on the foreshore which they had been enjoying for the last forty years. It was a sort of a private market which had been in existence before the Municipal Act came into force.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.

Oct. 31st 6 p. m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Naill.
Nov. 1st 8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
6 p. m.—Evensong (Choral followed by Vepers of the Dead.
Preacher Rev Father Naill.
Nov. 2nd 7 a.—Requien Celebration (Choral.)
Aims for the all Saints Community.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 25th October 1904.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-05 ..... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 22nd October 1904 by Council Bills ..... £ 10,155,705
   By Gold ..... nil
3. Balance to be remitted from 23rd October 1904 to 31st March 1905 ..... £6,344 295

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO. Temple Chambers, London, E C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

A LECTURE on Preventable "Diseases in Bombay and How to Prevent Them" was delivered at the B.B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics Institute on Saturday evening by Dr. D. R. Tata under the auspicies of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Col. Olivier, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, presided The audience was principally composed of European ladies and gentlemen, living in the vicinity,

Col: Olivier in introducing the lecturer said that Dr. Tata was well known to the residents of the locality as a medical practitioner for more than fifteen years. He was at present Deputy Health Officer in charge of the G. Ward, and had been the Medical Officer of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary for some years. His was well acquainted with the diseases prevalent at Parel and his lecture therefore, would prove both interesting and instructive.

The lecturer introducing his subject said that scabies, eczema and ring-worm formed the greater part of the diseases to be met with in the charitable dispensaries of the locality. They were preventable by means of keeping the skin and clothes clean with soap and water, he advocated public baths and the supply of soap, the latter to be kept free from all taxation. He said that indigestion especially amongst infants was responsible for a large amount of mortality, and it could be prevented by giving infants the best quality of milk diluted in the pure water according to their age, having been thoroughly boiled in vessels absolutely clean. Malaria was one of the commonest ailments in the city and especially in Parel where he treated in 1903 2,522 cases of malaria out of 16,286 patients. Hand bills relating to the prevention of malaria and phthisis were distributed amongst the audience at this stage. In the course of his lecture he showed the part played by mosquitoes in carrying malaria from one person to another. He further advocated free distribution of quinine at all charitable dispensaries with a view to lessen malaria. Referring to phthisis and the means by which it was spread, he said: This disease could be prevented by free ventilation, out-door exercise, out-door occupation and due care being taken with regard to tuberculous milk. The best way to fight plague was by running away from it and by evacuating the infected house immediately. He advocated health camps and the wholesale inoculation of residents of infected places. He recommended the total extirpation of the rats in wretched localities like the "koliwadas" at Worli, Dararvi and Mahim. As precautions for the prevention of cholera he advised thorough boiling of water and milk and the proper cooking of food and a preventive mixture containing sulphuric acid was recommended and the closing of wells was insisted upon. The lecturer was strongly in favour of vaccination and re-vaccination with a view to prevent small-pox, and advocated an early removal to hospitals of patients suffering from infectious diseases. He then read out rules recommended by the Society of Medical Officer S of Health, which were necessary to be observed if a person suffering from infectious disease who was permitted to go abroad at home. After alluding to the prevention of measles, whooping-cough, puerperal fever and capillary bronchitis, he concluded his lecture with an appeal to his hearers to have plenty of fresh air, sunlight, pure water, and to consume nothing but well-cooked food in moderation and to have daily regular exercise in the open air. He also recommended total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and said that the evidence from friendly societies, life-assurance offices, African travelers, Asiatic explorers and military Commanders clearly went to show that total abstinence from intoxicating liquors lessened the death rate and sickness.

Col: Olivier in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer spoke of the prevention of skin diseases. He remarked in every case cleanliness led to godliness. He alluded to the public baths of ancient Rome. He said the lecturer had taken pains to avoid scientific medical terms and was in no way above the heads of his audience. He wishes more ladies had been present to hear the instructions imparted by the lecturer regarding the feeding and rearing of infants to preventing dyspepsia. He remembered what terrible havoc cholera made some years ago in Ahmedabad where he was an Executive Engineer when he first came out to India. Every year about three to five British officers died there from cholera at the time. With an improved water-supply and the measures advocated by Dr. Tata he was sure that cholera could be prevented. The vote of thanks was warmly accorded.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Dr. Turner and was cordially accorded.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION.

IN regard to recent postings it will be noticed that reference is made in two instances to Brigade instead of Districts. This foreshadows the important changes that are impending under Lord Kitchener's scheme of re-distribution. We shall soon hear only of the Divisions and Brigades of the three Army Corps of India. Already General Egerton has been appointed to the Secunderabad Division instead of being named Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Madras, and presumably there will be eight other Divisions exclusive of Burma. Thence should replace the existing ten Second Class Districts, the nineteen Second Class Districts in like manner should be replaced by a similar number of Brigades. Some of the existing Second Class Districts are obviously doomed, for mention is made of the Nasirabad "Brigade," and it is obvious from this that Deesa District cannot remain. Again, the Garhwal "Brigade" is referred to, implying that all Gurkha and Garhwal regiments at Dehra Dun, Almora, and Lansdowne will come under one Brigadier, Dehra seems indicated as the headquarters of this Brigade. Assam with its reduced garrison can scarcely now claim a Brigadier General. Again as Belgaum is to be transferred to the Bombay Command and Bellary is scarcely worth retaining as a cantonment, the Belgaum District should disappear if, as reported, Nagpore is to be given up. Yet another small Second Class District will cease to exist and rightly so. We are basing our estimate of changes on conjecture but as the ruling principle of the plan of redistribution is the concentration of troops it does not require the exercise of much sagacity to see how provision is made for new Brigades in place of Second Class Districts that are abolished. We have yet to see what the actual movements of troops will be, but this must be a comparatively slow business as barracks and lines will have to be provided. The changes in the Staff are easy enough as they involve drifting expense. It is most satisfactory to know the way is being paved for carrying out Lord Kitchener's whole plan of redistribution.—"Pioneer."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE "Webb" Challenge Cup presented by Captain G. R. Webb G. I. P. Ry. Vols was competed for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday the 22nd instant, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The winner was Sergt.-Major Downing Bo. Vol. Rifles who put on an excellent score of 98 points out of a possible 105.

The following are the Scores:—

	Score 200 yards.	Score 500 yards.	Score 600 yards.	Total.
Sergt-Major Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32	35	31	98*
Mr Deadman, Bo Rifle Club	29	31	28	88
Capt Webb, G I P Ry Vols	29	32	32	93
Sarg Dreon G I P Ry Vols	27	30	25	82
Lce-Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	29	25	21	78
Sergt Otto, G I P Ry Vols	27	21	24	72
Cyclist Scott, B Vol Rifles	25	24	22	71
Sergt-Instr Briffith Bo Vol Rifles	28	23	21	72
Ch-Sergt Bonnity, B Vol Rifles	25	30	17	72
Gunner Woodall, B Vol Artillery	20	22	21	63
Corpl Povel, G I P Ry Vols	25	22	16	63
Sergt-Instr Quinton, G I P Ry Vols	27 did not fire			27

* Winner of Cup and Bombay Vol Rifle Club Silver Medal.

The Cup was previously won as under:—

Season 1900	by Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	with 78 points.
Do 1901	by Sergt F E Otto G I P RY Vols with 71	do
Do 1901-02	by Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles with 73	do
Do 1902	by Ar Sergt W Goodwin Oxford Light Infantry with 79	do
Do 1902 03	by Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles with 79	do
Do 1903	by Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols with 76	do
Do 1903-04	by Sergt-Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vols with 93	do
Do 1904	by Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles with 93	do

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

MAHOMEDANS AND THE NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, as a member of the Mahomedan Community, to offer a brief comment on the new Muslim Political Association in this Presidency. This Association was inaugurated at Ahmedabad at the time of the meeting of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference. The report of the proceedings of this Association made me considerably despondent about the future of the Mahomedans. It is an unpardonable mistake to have introduced a political element in an educational movement. Government sympathy—if the Mahomedans value it at all and the sympathy of those Mahomedans who wanted to keep themselves entirely aloof from politics of all kinds are sure to be alienated. I am sorry that the future of the Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference was not at all considered when this new scheme was launched into existence. I cannot imagine what possible inducement there could be for Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan to jump from the peaceful ground of education into the hot arena of politics.

This political association, though new here, is not at all new to the people of Northern India. Nawab Vicarool Mulk Bahadur, who is the present originator of this movement, has been trying his best for the last two or three years to establish it, in Northern India, but unluckily he was unable to make any headway there. In fact his scheme was received with much coldness. Fortunately for Nawab Vicarool Mulk he found a good medium in Nawabzada and his pet scheme saw the light of day.

Before I discuss the aims and objects of this new Mahomedan Political Association, I cannot help remarking that this scheme was inaugurated with an unnecessary attack on our Hindoo friends. To say the least, it was not graceful because in Ahmedabad the success of the Mahomedan Conference was mostly due to them. Further in this country the interests of the two communities are very intimately bound up with each other.

The need for a separate Muslim Political Association and the object with which it was formed have not at all been explicitly put forward by any of its supporters. The speeches of both the Nawabs have left the question in perfect obscurity.

It must be admitted that the Mahomedans have not separate or independent political rights. As Indians they can claim the same political rights as the other Indian communities. If it is suggested that this Association is formed to protect certain commercial interests and not to claim any political rights, then the whole thing becomes ridiculous. So far, it has never been suggested that the existing Mahomedan Societies throughout India have not done their duty or have failed to protect the communal interests of the Muslim Community. It would be unjust to the leading associations such as the Mahomedan Association of Southern India, Madras, the Muslim Literary Society of Calcutta, the Himayet-I-Islam of Lahore, the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, and other Anjumans have not looked after the interests of the Mahomedans. For ought all know these Societies have most zealously guarded the interests of the Mahomedans,

It is a pity that the organisers of this Association have unnecessarily attacked the Congress and those devoted Mahomedans, who are pledged to the sacred cause of their country. The position, of the supporters of this associations, is somewhat anomalous. Those Mahomedans, who do not join the Congress, justify their action on the grounds of loyalty. If it is a crime to take part in a political movement, then it is difficult to understand how those loyal Mahomedans have initiated this political movement. In a way we ought to be thankful to the Nawabs for having paved this political path for the Mahomedans.

The important ground put forward for the formation of this Political Association was the present system of the representative Government in the Councils, Local Boards, and the Municipalities. In support of this argument, Nawabzada related his own tale of failure for a seat in the Legislative Council in Gujarat. I heartily sympathise with him but I cannot help saying that there are good many other considerations to be brought before a constituency can accept a candidate. Nowabzada is justified in condemning the present tendency of members in sticking on indefinitely to the Council; but beyond that it is difficult for one to agree with the views of Nawabzada on this subject.

On the whole, sir, this new Muslim Political Association is useless and superfluous. It will not do any good to the community.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 29. K.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE Committee of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition state that further satisfactory progress has been made in every direction, since the publication of their first progress report about a month ago. Applications for permission to exhibit have been received in very large numbers and more are pouring in. Thanks to the co-operation of friends and the strenuous endeavours of Committees and Sub-Committees in different parts of the country, particularly in the Madras Presidency, supplemented by the work of the Agents, specially sent out by the Committee, the Arts, Industries and the Manufactures of almost every part of India will be fairly represented.

The leading Ladies of Bombay have organized themselves into a Committee, and have kindly undertaken the management of the Ladies' Section. To them as well as to the Sanitary Association who have organized the Health Section the best thanks of the Committee are due. The Committee is glad to be able to announce that special efforts directed to the Agricultural Section have borne fruit and the section promises to be a complete success.

Bombay merchants and manufacturers have shown particular interest in the Exhibition some of them taking special stalls of their own. In fact the demand for space is so great that the Committee has been obliged to plan the accommodation on an extensive scale. The entire area of the Oval will be fenced and in the centre just facing the Rajabai Tower will be erected an Ornamental Tower over 100 feet high which will be illuminated with electric incandescent lamps in various colours. On either side will be two pavilions each 130 by 80 feet. To the West of these will stand two special pavilions for the Native States flanked by a wing for the Loan Section. To the South of these four centre pavilions there will be two succeeding circles of a number of shades allotted to the Ladies of Textile, the Health, and the Carriage Sections. A specially secured structure of 13 shops will be erected here for the Jewellery Court. Near the Health section will be a lecture hall where it is proposed to organise a series of instructive lectures on sanitary, scientific, industrial, agricultural and commercial subjects, some of them being illustrated of the various exhibits displayed. To the North of the Central Pavilions will be similar circles of sheds allotted to agriculture, machinery, furniture, and to the practical demonstration of the several Arts and Industries. The Victoria Technical Institute, The Reay School of Arts, and other kindred institutions will have special sheds. Different kinds of handlooms will be exhibited in this section under actual work by experts. A number of amusements such as the Bandistan, Cafe-Chantant, a Laughing Gallery, a Fairies Hall will be distributed all over the ground. But quite a novel and unique attraction will be a water chute, all constructed in India, to be located along with the Agricultural Operations on the land between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Queen's Road and over the road will run a temporary bridge connecting the two divisions of the Exhibition. The grounds will be illuminated with electric lights supplemented with Kitson and Washington lamps.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks, handsome contributions and support received from the following Princes:—His Highness the Maharaja of Gaikwar of Baroda, H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, H. H. The Maharaja of Baria, H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. The Maharaja of Bansda, H. H. The Nawab of Cambay, H. H. The Rao of Cutch, H. H. The Maharaja of Pudukkotta and H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chiefs of Southern Mahratta Country have also promised similar help and support.

The Committee announce that all the Railway Companies have consented to grant concession rates to persons forwarding their goods to the Exhibition. The necessary certificate, signed by the Chairman, as also the labels and cards, to be affixed to Exhibits are being sent to each Exhibitor, and if any Exhibitor fails to receive them within a week, he is requested to communicate with the Chairman so that proper investigation may be made.

In response to an appeal by the Committee, the G. I. P. Railway and the East Indian Railway Companies have kindly consented to give concession rates to intending visitors to the Exhibition. The Committee are confident that a similar concession will also be granted by the other Railway Companies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

THE second memorandum on the Bombay

TRIAL OF COUNTESS LINDA.

PRISONERS APPEAR IN COURT IN A CAGE.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY REPRODUCED.

THE "Express" correspondent at Turin, writes under date October 11th:—The curtain rose to-day on the great Bonmartini drama.

At nine o'clock this morning there was a stir among the pushing, struggling, excited crowd, and a few minutes later the carbineers made a way through the crush for a plain carriage. Within it was the Countess Linda Bonmartini, prima actress, so the prosecution alleges, in the tragic murder of her husband. Every neck was craned forward to catch a glimpse of her. Two years ago she was a beautiful woman, with masses of raven hair and a typical Italian complexion.

The crowd saw a woman of five and thirty, thin-faced, pale, and haggard, with deep black rings under piercing dark eyes—the eyes of a woman half insane. But despite her two years in prison, she was elegantly dressed in a costume of black silk overlaid with lace of the same colour, and surmounted by a huge black hat decked with a single white feather. Two carabineers helped her out of the carriage and took her into the court.

As they disappeared a prison van drove up, and one by one its occupant were led out. Rosina Bonetti Tullio's mistress, had been stricken with partial paralysis in prison, and had to be carried into court. She is a good-looking girl, with bright eyes and pleasant features. Tullion Murri, Countess Linda's barrister lover, followed. He was scarcely recognisable as the smart young athlete of a few years ago. He has grown enormously stout in prison, where he has occupied his time in writing a long novel. His face has grown waxen and flaccid. Dr. Carlo Secchi, for love of whom the Countess is declared to have engandered the murder conspiracy, was led out of the prison van, pale dejected, bent, and limp. The last to emerge was Dr. Pio Naldi who is alleged to have stabbed Count Bonmartini in the throat while Tullio Murri held the victim down. He is tall thin, and dark. He betrayed no concern as he was led into the court. He was the only one of the trio of male prisoners to show any assurance.

PLACED IN A CAGE.

All five had been brought direct from the gloomy prison in whose oubliettes the former kings of Piedmont used to leave their enemies to die of starvation, but its grim associations had left no trace on the man who is alleged to have taken the leading part in the actual crime. Inside the court all five were placed in the great iron-barred cage which faces the judge's bench. The noise and chatter ceased as they entered. The judge had been chatting loudly with some of the barristers just before; the court was full of laughter, and there was a strange absence of decorum. The prisoners were asked to plead. Only Naldi could be heard, but the answers of all were recorded as "Not guilty." The empanelling of the jury occupied several weary hours, and then the court adjourned until the afternoon. At two o'clock the proceedings were resumed. The Countess had now slightly altered her attire, adding it a veil of white crepe and a piece of white lace on her bodice. She looked over at Secchi and smiled, but he became livid and his hands trembled as he raised them to adjust his collar The Countess slightly shrugged her shoulders and relapsed into the automation-like attitude she had assumed in the morning leaning back and closing her eyes. Tullio continually turned and contemplated his friend Secchi with a curious smile, but Secchi avoided his glance.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

Presently the Countess spoke to her counsel evidently giving him some message to Secchi, for the barrister went across the floor to Secchi's counsel, and the latter in turn whispered in Secchi's ear. Secchi shuddered and shook his head. The barrister returned and gave the answer to the Countess' barrister who in turn went over and told her the result. But she made not the slightest movement. Counsel for the defence raised the point that the Turin tribunal was not competent to try the case. The discussion of this point and the retirement of the Court to consider it took up the time until five o'clock. Then the president, Judge Drusio disallowed the objection and the court adjourned. The substance of the case for the prosecution as drawn up by Judge Scanzani, which all Turin is discussing to-day is that the Count Bonmartini was a man of simple tastes and religious tendencies representative of a famous Roman Catholic house. The Countess wanted life, gaiety, excitement, constant change of scene; her husband found her temperament an enigma. Bitter quarrels took place daily and at last he went away to Padua, Linda told her brother, and he brought Dr Carlo Secchi on the scene again—the man with whom she had an intrigue before her marriage.

THE POISON STORY

With Secchi Tullio Murri, Dr. Naldi, and some other choice spirits, the Countess led a life which scandalised the Bolognese. Their supper parties lasted till daylight; the Via Mazzini began to acquire a bad reputation. At last some one wrote an anonymously to the Count. For a while he took no notice. Then he returned suddenly to Bologna, in the midst of one of the supper parties turned every one out into the street and locked up the house. The Countess took a flat next door, and this fact coming to the Count's ears, he stopped the allowance he had been making to the Countess. Then she wrote to her brother asking who will deliver me from this imbecile! Tullio swore to have his revenge. "Be happy," he wrote to Linda. "I will suppress Bonmartini." Then the poison plot was hatched with Dr. Secchi, and abandoned, and a little later Dr. Naldi was employed to assist Tullio Murri in "suppressing" the Count. Judge Stanzani traces step by step the progress of this conspiracy. Early in July 1902," he says, "the Count left for Venice accompanied by his two children. The Countess Linda proceeded to Zurich on the plea of ill-health, accompanied by Teresa Borghi, the nurse employed by Secchi, and Rosini Bonetti, Linda's brother's mistress, who for the occasion had assumed the name of Maria Pirazzoli. On July 11 Secchi joined Linda at Zurich, and they remained there as man and wife until the 30th. On the 18th they took a trip to Darmstadt to buy the poison that was to give Linda her freedom." On returning from Switzerland they separated at Milan, where Secchi awaited the arrival of the curare despatched from Darmstadt, while Linda returned to her husband and children at Venice. On August 12 Teresa Borghi handed to Tullio Murri a solution of curare, and a hypodermic syringe, with verbal instructions from Secchi as to the mode of their employment.

The following day Tullio left for Venice, and visited Bonmartini. It had been agreed that Tullio should challenge the Count to a friendly wrestling bout and that when the latter was down the syringe should be used on his arm. The wrestling match took place, but though Tullio is an athlete, the Count defeated him, and the poison could not be used. There remained the alternative of the drugged coffee. The nurse Borghi was to put morphine in the Count's cup and when it had done its work. Tullio was to inject the curare. Oct. 12, was occupied with a dreary discussion as to the position in the case of the two little children of the Count and Countess Bonmartini.

The Countess had betrayed great agitation while this discussion was in progress. She grew paler and paler. Her eyes grew brighter and she gripped at the bars of the cage with fierce intensity. Once or twice she swayed as though she were about to faint, and the carabineer who was guarding her put up hands to prevent her from falling. Then when her counsel reached his peroration a great sob burst from her, and burying her face in her hands she wept convulsively.

She recovered her self-control when counsel for the other side begged the court not to allow itself to be carried away by "mere dramatic rhetoric." But the point at issue still remained undecided.

The second episode occurred in the afternoon. When the court had reassembled, and counsel were preparing to renew the discussion as to the status of the children, there was much shuffling of feet from one end of the court.

BUYING AN ACCOMPLICE.

"There came the separation of the Count from his wife in consequence of the scandal created by her relations with Secchi, and it was then Tullio arrived at the conclusion that he would not be able to achieve his object except with the aid of an accomplice. "But for that he needed money." On the 17th Linda told her husband that she was about to go on a visit to her parents at Rimini. As a matter of fact, she remained from the 17th till the 19th with Secchi in a room which Teresa Borghi had placed at their disposal. Linda then asked her lover for £120 on the pretext of giving it to Tullio to pay his debts. Secchi lent her the money and it was given, with Secchi's knowledge, to Dr. Pio Naldi, by whom the actual murder was committed on August 19. "The examination leaves no doubt," continues the judge, "that Naldi knew that Tullio was about to murder his brother-in-law and it is the combination of all these circumstances that permits me to formally charge Linda Murri and Carlo Secchi with participation in the crime. "As for Tullio, ever short of money as he was perfectly well aware of the fact that the crime once committed, he would hold both his sister and Secchi in the hollow of his hand for fear of denunciation; and that he could continue to blackmail them indefinitely."

A GRIM EXHIBIT.

The usher were seen to be bringing something in on what seemed to be a sort of stretcher. So much commotion was made that even the prisoners turned their heads to see what the disturbance meant. When they saw they swiftly resumed their old positions. The Countess shuddered and there was a fleeting look of something akin to horror on the heavy face of Tullio Murri her brother. For what the ushers had brought in and with much ceremony were depositing upon the table was a model of the Count Bonmartini's flat in the Via Mazzini at Bologna in which the murder was done. The room in which the tragedy was accomplished and all its furniture broken and scattered as the police found it on September 2, 1902, were faithfully shown on the scale of a dolls house. Even the bloodstain in the shape of a hand on the wall of the apartment was reproduced. Towards dusk Dr. Secchi counsel Signor Borcaini the well-known Socialist deputy took up the dicussion as to the children.

AN AMAZING SITUATION.

October 13. A new and totally unexpected element, which may have some startling consequences, has been imported into the trial by the determination of the Senator Enrico Ferri, the eminent counsel and well known leader of the Italian Socialist party, to join in the defence of Tullio Murri, a course he had hitherto declined to take. Signor Ferri declared that it is his intention to plead guilty on behalf of Tullio, A firm disciple of Lombroso he declares that the measure of Tullio's guilt or innocence is limited by his mental condition, and he will call for an examination by experts into the mentality of every member of the Murri family. It is impossible, he declares, to treat any of them as criminals. They should be regarded as patients. He raises no doubt, it will be observed, as to their actual commission of the crime. The earlier proceedings in the Assize Court to-day were given over to the resumed discussion as to whether or not the two children of the Count and Countess could appear by their guardian, against their mother, Signor Palberti, one of Tullio Murri's counsel, suggested that Signor Nasi, one of the prosecuting counsel, had been guilty of secret and underhand conduct during the stages preliminary to the actual trial. Signor Nasi hotly denied this, and, counsel on either side loudly applauding the respective speakers, there was an astonishing scene of uproar in the court. One of the jurymen rose to protest against the unseemly and undignified wrangle between counsel and he, too, was applauded.

THE COUNTESS COLLAPSES.

When one barrister paid homage to the character of her father, Countess Linda wept bitterly. Later on one of the prosecuting counsel violently attacked her, and accused her of being an unnatural mother. Turning to Signor Ferri, she cried in passionate tones "It is untrue that I was ever a bad mother to my children." A little while afterwards Signor Altobelli rose, and in dramatic tones denounced the brutality of the proceedings so far as the children were concerned. "Why is the Chevalier Mainardi, their lawful guardian, not here!" he cried. "Why has he not the courage to face the court and say, what the civil prosecution only implies by innuendo, that here is a bad wife who became a murderess—their mother!" As he spoke the Countess collapsed, and wept hysterically until the luncheon adjournment once more broke the tension. A little before six, the adjournment hour—"eighteen o'clock" is the official designation—Signor Drusio, the president, returned into court with the other judges, and read their decision. The contentions of the defence were all swept aside. The children are to appear against their mother.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A MOTOR-CAR COLLISION.

While driving out of Edinburgh on Thursday evening October 13th, in a motor-car the Duke of Connaught met with a somewhat serious mishap The car collided with a cars, and the Duke is stated to have been thrown out of his vehicle. He was taken back to the city, and was able to walk into his hotel, and after he had been attended by two doctors it was stated that the injury sustained was not serious. Later an official report was issued to the effect that the Duke was suffering from a scalp wound and that the left ear was injured, but that no seriors consequences were apprehended.

An Edinburgh correspondent supplies the following details.—

The Duke of Connaught yesterday afternoon concluded a two days' inspection of the garrisons in Edinburgh and district, as Inspector General of the Forces, and in the evening he started from the city by motor-car, to join the Duchess of Connaught and his daughters, who are at present staying at Gosford, House, East Lothian, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, Gosford is about 16 miles from Edinburgh. The Duke, attended by Major Murray, A.D.C., and accompanied by Captain Maclaren, A. D. C., to General Sir Charles Tucker, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, left the North British Station Hotel shortly after six o'clock. The party had only travelled two miles and were between Piershill and Portobello, the suburban seaside part of Edinburgh, when the accident happened.

A large country cart suddenly appeared in the darkness. The road is a broad one, but the Duke's motor-car had just swung past a street car and the chauffeur had no time whatever to pull up. The motor-car was going at a moderate pace, but the cart had no lights up—slow-moving vehicles here are not compelled to carry lights,—while there were also battens of wood of some sort projecting at the sides. The chauffeur made an attempt to pull the car round, but there was no time to clear the cart. Either the side of the latter or one of the projection struck the car and literally tore away part of it. This was on the side upon which the Duke sat, and he was thrown out of the car on to the roadway. The car swerved on to the pavement and against a wall, but in a few yards it was pulled up, and Major Murry rushed back to help the Duke. His Royal Highness was found in the roadway bleeding from the head and, it is said considerably stunned.

Fortunately a second car was following with other members of the suite, and in this, after such aid had been rendered as could be given on the spot, the Duke was placed and driven back to Edinburgh. Professor Cheineard, Professor Annandale and other professors of surgery and clinical surgery at the Edinburgh University—were summoned, and were in attendance at the North British Station Hotel for some time. The news of the accident caused great alarm in the city but at half-past eight a reassuring official bulletin was issued. The Duke certainly had a narrow escape from more serious injuries. A rug which he had over his knees was torn into pieces.

At eleven o'clock the crowd at the hotel showed no signs of diminution, and a further bulletin was issued stating that the Duke was proceeding excellently and feeling much better. The crowd thereupon dispersed quietly.

Half an hour after midnight it was announced that the scalp wound could not eve be regarded as a serious one. The crushing of the ear is understood to be the more serious injury of the two. Proof of the slighness of the injuries is given by the fact that, though news of the accident was at once sent to the Duchess of Connaught, she will not proceed from Gosford to Edinburgh until this morning.

The house party at Gosford includes the Prime Minister, Mr. Brodrick, and Mrs. Asquith, in addition to the Duchess of Connaught and the Princesses Margaret and Patricia.

According to another Edinburgh telegram, the way the accident happened was this:—To avoid a collision the motor-car was driven to the right of the approaching cable-car, and, having passed it, was crossing back to the left side of the road when it ran against the cart, which was behind the tramcar. The driver and horse of the cart suffered no harm.

THE LATE SIR HENRY NORMAN.

THE death of Sir Henry Norman, removes one of the most conspicuous figures of the Anglo Indian world of the last generation. In point of the offices to which he might have attained had he cared to accept them. Sir Henry Norman was by far the most distinguished man who has ever risen from the Indian Army. It is an open secret that soon after he left India for good he might have returned as Lieutenant-Governor or as Commander in-Chief of the Army, and it was only his modesty and natural conscientiousness which prevented his acceptance of the Viceroyalty in 1893. A brief outline of his career has already been published but a further reference may be made to his work for the Army in India. After the Mutiny came the great question of reorganisation, and Norman, whose abilities were by that time everywhere recognised, had aforemost part in recasting the shape in which it should develop. The organisation known for so many years as the Indian Staff Corps has always been understood to owe its existence to him alone, and though its form has been changed with changing times the impress of his genius clings to it still. Sir Henry Norman's career was a remarkble proof of the saying that what tells in life is not cleverness but character. He owed nothing to fortune, beyond a sound constitution and a stout heart, and there were doubtless many among his contemporaries who were his superiors in acquirements and natural abilities, but he outstripped them all by sheer force of character. There was, however, nothing in his quiet and reserved manner or in his general appearance to indicate the possession of unusual talents. At the same time all who came in contact with him recognised his capacity, his sound sense, rational views, and unfailing judgment. He had an extraordinarily accurate and precise memory, and was said to know by heart not only the history of every regiment in the Indian Army, but the date of commission of every officer and the services of most of them. As a soldier his contemporaries valued him highly, for his cool judgment, but he never rose to a command in the field, and he gradually drifted away from active military work until the later half of his career was spent in entirely civil appointments. His even temper, well-balanced mind, and absolute candour commanded the confidence of all sorts and conditions of men.—"Pioneer."

THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE GOVERNMENT'S HOPELESS POSITION.

MR. ASQUITH on October 13th addressed another meeting of his constituents, at Leven, on the Firth of Forth. He said we found ourselves to-day in a political situation for which it would be difficult to discover any parallel in the history of this country. We were on the eve, as everyone admitted, of a general election. In spite of the loss of some of its ablest and most experienced members, and in spite of the ravages which had been wrought by the series of by-elections the Government still possessed in the House of Commons a majority over all other parties combined of nearly 100.—(Hear hear) He heard faint applause at that statement.—(Laughter) How long was that majority going to last? The striking thing was that with this majority of nearly 100 the Government had thrown up the sponge, for it was no exaggeration to say that there was not a man on either side of politics who did not believe, and was not ready to avow his belief, that when the general election came the Government and its majority would melt into thin air like the snow before the sun.—(Cheers) All that now remained for political prophets was the speculation of what was to be the size of the majority and what was to be the composition of the Ministry which was to take the place of the present Government. He did not think that ever before had a great party faced a decisive battle with the same assured and undisguised conviction that for them victory was neither probable nor even possible, and defeat was certain, and might be overwhelming. Why was this? For the last two or three years there had been abundant and unmistakable signs that the confidence of the country was being undermined. Never before in the history of elections had there been such a series of by-elections. Even a year ago the explanation of this shifting of political confidence was not far to seek. Thriftless management of the national affairs, inefficient administration, swollen and ever-swelling expenditure, partial and class legislation had begun to tell their tale and produce their inevitable result.—(Cheers.) But on the top of all this came an unlooked for boon—a boon for which if he had only dreamt of it, every Liberal would have offered copious libations to the goddess of fortune. He referred to the fiscal programme of Mr Chamberlain.—(Hear, hear.) From the moment that Mr. Balfour instead of putting down his foot began to toy, dally with, and coquette with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme defeat for himself and his party, which was already more than an off chance, became a practical certainty.

TRICKS AND STRATAGEMS AND THE POLICY OF THE DOUBLE TONGUE.

We had witnessed for twelve months a long and kaleidoscopic series of tricks and stratagems, manœuvres, and equivocations, culminating in the last desperate venture, played only a week ago at Edinburgh and then at Luton, of the policy of the double tongue" (Cheers.) It was once said by a great man that the people of Great Britain did not love coalitions, but there was one thing they loved still less, and that was a shifting and a crooked issue. Free Trade they understood, and Protection they understood, but a policy which without being false to the principles of Free Trade was to open the door and and pave the way to Protection they could neither understand nor tolerate.—(Cheers.) Yet this was the programme on which the Unionist Government and party were going to the country. It was quite true that within the last ten days both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, with almost suspicious unanimity, had disclaimed the title of Protectionists. But in universal every little has a name or label they called themselves. If they repudiated the name of Protectionist it was mainly because of the bad associations that name bore in the minds and memories of the British people, Mr. Chamberlain's principal organ in the press was perfectly right when it said that if the electors gave Mr. Balfour the mandate for which he asked it would be a mandate to assemble a Colonial Conference on a preferential basis. That meant that if the people voted at the next general election for Mr Balfour's party they would have given up the citadel of Free Trade and given plenary authority to bargain away our system of free imports, both of food and raw material. The issue would, in a word, be the old issue between Free Trade on the one side and Protection on the other.—(Cheers.) It was not to be wondered at that not a few of the Ministerialists contemplated with equanimity the defeat of Mr. Balfour's party and the return of a Free Trade majority. They knew that for five years to come they would be able to sleep quietly at nights, without being disturbed by the cruel nightmare—the double face of Retaliation on the one side and Protection on the other. The so-called "tariff reformers" were apparently ready to acquiese in the same result, not as men without hope, but as men who felt that their horse was still green and needed further training, and who were not prepared seriously to back it until the next general election but one.—(Laughter and cheers.)

AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL MAJORITY NECESSARY.

The Liberal party, on the other hand, ran the risk of over confidence. It was of the highest importance that in the next Parliament the Liberal party should possess an independent majority. The history of recent years showed that if their progressive forces were not only to keep on marching into new territory but to regain some of the ground which had been lost they should be in possession of independent and unquestioned authority.—(Cheers.) There were two or three things which the Liberal party could and ought to attempt if they came into power. During the last nine years the national expenditure had risen by considerably more than 5 per cent. This meant an additional penny a day to every man, woman, and his child in the United Kingdom. Mr. Asquith pointed to the Government's record of failure in connection with the army, and said he was told by all the military experts he had come across that there never was a more confused and chaotic condition of things at the War Office than at the present moment. No human being could tell what was going to become either of the militia or the volunteers. Mr. Chamberlain talked about reducing the duties on tea and sugar as compensation for his 2s. on corn and 5 per cent on other agricultural, produce, but the electors must not forget that the duties on tea and sugar had been what they now were by the present Government, and that a reduction was due without any equivalent being imposed. Out of a total revenue of 129 millions a little over 65 millions was raised by indirect taxation, which fell upon the consumer, and a little less than 54 millions by taxes which fell mainly upon property. That was an inequitable adjustment. It might be difficult and take a long time to remedy it, but the efforts of any Liberal Government ought and would be directed to re-adjusting the balance. There was next the question of education. In England they had had one the most reactionary measures that was everywhere heard of. There, again, the duty of a Liberal majority and Government would be to reverse and undo what had been done, and to bring the law into harmony with the requirements of justice, by insisting that wherever public money went public control should follow.—(Cheers.) There was next the Licensing Bill. In regard to this matter he would urge upon his fellow-Liberals that there were two things they would have to do. The first was to introduce into the law that which they pressed strongly in the House of Commons, and which the bishops, to their honour be it said, pressed strongly in the House of Lords—namely, the introduction of a time limit. Next they would have to take measures to secure that those who now possessed a most valuable monopoly should make a more adequate return in the shape of taxation and licensing duty.

THE NEW RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

The Russian Correspondents of the "Times" send the following information:—According to a Russian technical official, M. Popoff, who has just returned from Tashkent to Odessa, the line between Orenburg and Tashkent will certainly be completed by March, or at latest, April of next year. When he left Tashkent about six weeks ago between 1,500 and 1,600 versts of the new trunk had been completed, and a great part of the constructing railway staff was then employed in truing portions of the line which had shown signs of settling and in constructing sidings. The latter he declares, will be laid at more frequent intervals than on the Siberian Railway. The northern working squads are already well below Kazalinsk and working to meet the squads engaged on the southern portion of the line between Perovsk and Kazmakch. The difficulties in the way of laying the Kazalinsk-Perovsk-connecting link are not, he says, great, the country for the most part being flat. When he left Tashkent less than 200 versts remained to be laid between the railheads below Kazlinsk and above Perovsk, and, according to expert calculations, the laying of the connecting link is expected to progress up to April at the average rate of about 27 Russian versts, or 18 English miles, per month—a rate of progress which shows the anxiety of the Russian Government to hasten the completion of the line, which for military and strategical purposes will establish the first direct connection between European Russia and her southern Turkestan outposts. M. Popoff is careful to dwell on the great commercial future of the line, but he is prepared to admit that "should circumstances unfortunately render expedient its use as a military line of concentration on India, it would undoubtedly prove a very valuable asset."

IRELAND AND DEVOLUTION.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S REPLY.

THE Earl of Dunraven has written a long letter in reply to criticisms on the report of the Irish Reform Association. He says that it is impossible to examine in detail the mass of pent-up declamation which the formation of the association has given vent to. With few exceptions, the adverse comments had been directed against a proposition which found no place in the programme of the association.

With criticism that was obviously the result of crass and, he feared, invincible ignorance it would be waste of time to deal. It was above the capacity of even Irish landlords to move in a dozen different directions at once, and as it was impossible for their proposals to produce all the diametrically opposed conclusions attributed to them, the probability was that they would produce none of those results. A closer examination of the report of the organising committee would, he thought, help to dispel some of the Chief Secretary's objections. One thing that was plain was that their proposals in respect of both the administrative and legislative "devolution" did not trench in the slightest degree upon the supremacy of Parliament.

Their programme was not Home Rule in disguise. The policy of repeal had not of late years been considered on its merits, and the tacking of the Land Question on to repeal forced all tenant farmers and those dependent on them to become Home Rulers, and compelled all landlords and those dependent on them to be anti-Home Rulers, whatever the character of their political opinions may have been. His opinion was that the desire for an independent Parliament would become less keen if existive legislative and administrative defects could be reform without so great an organic change. He spoke with more confidence about the effect on Unionists. He knew of a strong feeling of disgust existing among them with the present system of government in Ireland. Moderate opinion being always silent it was apt to be disregarded by those superficial observers who gazed at Ireland through a London fog, and misled the public, but undoubtedly a large and growing body of such moderate opinion existed, and could not with wisdom be disregarded by those having the direction of public affairs.

Administration of Irish affairs was in the hands of 41 departments. Some of them, for obvious and justifiable reasons, were removed from the sphere of the Irish Government. Over some of them only the Lord Lieutenant had control, over others the Irish Government exercised only partial control, and over many, and some of them important, they possessed no control. This system was at least peculiar, and had not even the merit of being cheap. In the expenditure of money devoted to Irish services passing through those 41 departments Ireland had no voice. He (the Earl of Dunraven) maintained that Ireland suffered exceptionally, and to a far greater extent than any other partner in the Union, from the inability of Parliament to cope with the large amount of business that comes before it. To extremists on either side they made no appeal. To enable men, who, dwelling on the past, clung desperately to the dry bones of an ascendency to see the value and grasp the significance of living facts was a hopeless task. The message of peace seemed, alas, to serve only as an invitation to paint their war drums a brighter orange; it only excited extreme Nationalists to wave more frantically a greener flag. To moderate Unionists they did appeal to support a policy of conciliation, and to justify the Union by the removal of grievances that stultified it. To moderate Nationalists they looked with confidence for approval of the general policy of peace.

In reply to a letter from the Limerick Evicted Tenants' Association, asking him to act on an arbitration committee in the case of evicted tenants Lord Dunraven has written to say that arbitration is not applicable to this case. Arbitration required the parties in dispute to accept the award of the arbitrators, and to give their loyal sanction to the award. This conditions Lord Dunraven considered impossible, but a mediatory committee was another matter, and might assist the Estate Commissioners in applying local knowledge in the investigation of cases He would be glad to further a wise policy of conciliation on such lines, but being much occupied he would be unable to devote sufficient attention to such a committee of conciliation.

APPROVAL FROM SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY.

Sir J. West Ridgeway towards under cover to the "Times" a letter he has addressed to the Earl of Dunraven, in which he speaks strongly in favour of the work which the Irish Reform Association is proposing to undertake. In his covering letter Sir Joseph says:—

Let me anticipate the usual charge of inconsistency by mentioning that the views and opinion expressed in my letter are not of recent birth. They were conceived during the period of my service as Under Secretary for Ireland, and were embodied in a memorandum written in 1889. In that memorandum I advocated the concession of a liberal measure of local government in provincial as well as county councils, the administration of the education grant and other funds raised for that purpose by local body—at least partially elective—with safeguards for minorities in the various localities, the decentralisation of finance, and consequently the loosening of the rigid Treasury control, the reorganisation of Dublin Castle, and especially the abolition of that chaotic anachronism—administration by semi-independent boards where by three men do the work of one—and the creation of a council to advise the Chief Secretary, such as that of the Secretary of State for India, and comprising the representatives of all parties.

So long as I was in the public service, faithful to the traditions of the Civil service, I held my peace; but now that I am free to speak I ask for the hospitality of your columns, not because I claim any special value or originality for my opinions, but because I think that it may interest those who are again studing and discussing the eternal Irish Question in the light thrown upon it by the manifesto of the Reform Association to learn the conclusions which were independently formed by a man who was Under Secretary during six stormy years—who went to Ireland an uncompromising supporter of law and order, but otherwise with an open mind, free from preconceived opinions and anxious to consider Irish questions in a judicial spirit.

The letter addressed to Lord Dunraven welcomes gladly the propaganda and proposals of the Irish Reform Association. In these only "can salvation be found for divided and distracted Ireland".:—

Since my retirement from the Irish Under Secretaryship I have never ceased to be a vigilant but necessarily silent observer of Irish politics, and when a Unionist Government came into power with an overwhelming majority at its back, believing as I did in the generous and far-sighted views of its leaders, I expected much. I must confess to some disappointment at the results which have been achieved.

Undoubtedly much has been done. Mr. Gerald Balfour created the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which under the sympathetic guidance of Sir Horace Plunkett is developing an industrial Ireland, and Mr. George Wyndham has, I hope and believe, gone far towards settling the Land Question. Nevertheless, several real grievances remain unredressed, and other important questions have not been touched, or, if touched, quickly dropped. Foremost among these is the University Question. We all know Mr. Balfour's statesmanlike views on this important subject, but the extremists of the Unionists forbid him to do justice to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Nor can we reasonably hope that the Opposition when in power will dare to grasp this nettle, and consequently we moderate men are forced to the conclusion that if this question, on which the peace and contentment of Ireland so largely depend, is ever to be settled, it must be settled in Ireland by the Irish themselves.

For this reason but not for this reason alone, do I subscribe to the proposal of your association for the devolution to Ireland of a larger measure of local government than she now possesses, and unhesitatingly do I share your belief that the Union will be strengthened, not endangered, by that concession.

Remembering the fate of Cassandra's predictions which attended Mr. Balfour's gift of limited local government to Ireland Sir J. West Ridgeway thinks if we need not be alarmed or depressed if she again denounces the dvolution to Ireland of those extended right of local government which must sooner or later be delegate in other directions if the Imperial Parliament is to be saved from paralysis and impotence."

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18 ("Reuter").—The "Russ" publishes an article on British relations with Persia, affirming that the British Government is using every endeavour at the present time to regain lost ground in the dominions of the Shah, and drawing special attention to the British expedition which is to proceed to Persia this year. This expedition will shortly leave by sea for Bandar Abbas. It will include representatives of all special branches of industry, and proposes to study Southern Persia entirely from the commercial and scientific standpoints.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

A PESSIMISTIC POET.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION.

IN his address on "Progress" at Leeds on Wednesday night, October 12th, Mr. Alfred Austin expressed doubts as to the value of modern education. You can no more hope (he said) to become a first-rate waggoner by beginning at thirteen years of age to deal and grapple with shire, Cleveland, or even the most ordinary farm horses, than you can hope by beginning at that age to play the violin in a supreme manner, and as to coping with and keeping in order the tamest of bulls or the quietest of stallions, the boldest city youth, I will engage to say, would take to his heels at the first shaking of their manes or first wagging of their tails, or even the first lowering of the horns of an apparently menacing cow. It is pretty much, if not quite, the same with country lads kept parsing summing, and writing from dictation till they have passed through the sixth standard. Such is the plain truth, though it may be absolutely unknown to some University double first complacently sitting in Whitehall drawing up regulations for the technical education of juvenile bucolics on the most expensive paper and with a swan-quill pen at the expense of the British taxpayer and that much flattered but rather imperfectly educated person—the "Man in the Street."—(Laughter and "Hear hear.")

Therefore, let us not be too confident concerning the progress we are hourly alleged to have made, in what we are pleased to call education, during the last thirty years. Were it my business to report to the Education Department the result of my own observations, I should have to say that I noted a marked deterioration in good manners, a striking diminution of the sense of reverence, and the unfitting of many scholars for a local career in life, without fitting them for any other. For, though it may require some courage in these days, even in Yorkshire, to say it, I am free to avow that the gospel of "get on in this world," so universally and so sedulously preached, is a somewhat dangerous doctrine, since a few moments' serious and dispassionate consideration ought to satisfy anybody that the bulk of mankind can by no possibility do so, in the sense in which the phrase is used, and that the minority, unavoidably the minority, who are able and of themselves are anxious to exchange their native condition for what is regarded as a higher one, need no stimulating, and, as numberless instances of successful self-made men have shown, little extraneous help to enable them to gratify their just and worthy ambition. To tell all mankind, all boys, all youths to "get on," if by getting on be meant, as, in fact, is often meant, to sit on a stool and add up the figures of a ledger instead of driving a team and thatching a stack, is only to overpeople our towns with a heterogeneous medley of discontented failures.

THE NEW JOURNALISM.

I trust you will be of opinion that plain courageous speaking in regard to certain sections of the press, commonly known as the New Journalism, will not be untimely or out of place in any inquiry as to what is progress. The higher journalism of these islands is one of the precious and noble possessions of the British Empire, and there still, happily, are old and long-established newspapers, alike in London and our great provincial cities and towns, that do honour to their country. But no one can fail to be aware that they now have to compete with specimens of the New Journalism, devoid of scruple, devoid of patriotism, hostile to the higher literature, which they decry since it is a reproach to their own want of distinction—papers that are brought into existence to obtain circulation by a vulgar crying sensationalism and to procure advancement for their promoters. For the moment, I am told, they are successful. If they are it indicates a degradation of the public taste wholly incompatible with true progress, and against which one earnestly trusts the worthier newspapers will continue to hold their ground till this deplorable phenomenon has passed away.

In conclusion the Poet Laureate dwelt on the limitations of science. Scientists, he said, have imagined, or seemed to imagine, and asked others to believe, that science will in the end, and indeed shortly, solve for us the problems the attempted solution of which has captivated the nobler sort of men ever since they began to be ennobled by asking those infinite questions that can never be answered under finite conditions. By penetrating deeper and deeper into the mysterious forest through which persevering man hews and cleaves his way we get no nearer to its heart. If, in what seems at first a more hopeful quest, we plod the lone and level sands of abstract speculation the only tracks we find are pertinacious journey with immovable smile. Neither by force nor skill, neither by burrowing nor soaring will the fortress of the unknown ever be captured. It will hold out for ever against investment and assault by man. To say this is not to depreciate science, but to remind its devotees of the insuperable limitation of the power of scientific investigation.

THE THIBET MISSION.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

Commenting on the news that the Thibetan Treaty was not signed by the Chinese Amban, the "Novoe Vremya" of Oct. 6 says:—

The treaty thus becomes more enigmatical than ever. The British Government itself, in reply to a question which was addressed to it, has stated that the text of the treaty published by the "Times" was not exact, and that sundry important details (for instance, the question of the indemnity) have not been finally settled. Some foreign newspapers, discussing the impression produced by the expedition to Lhassa, proceed from the assumption that this expedition constitutes an overwhelming success for England and, at the same time, a crushing blow to Russian policy in Asia. We are unable to adopt this point of view. Public opinion in Russia was no doubt disagreeably impressed by the feverish, we might almost say the childish, eagerness of the British to profit by our difficulties in the Far East; but after all, just one of us would have raised his hand to throw a stone at British politicians merely because they elected to pursue a matter of fact policy. . . . English politicians surely cannot be blamed for the fact that two years ago (sic), at the time of the Transvaal war, Russia allowed herself to be ruled by sentiment instead of acting with energy. Accordingly, we shall not repeat wearisome platitudes about British "perfidy."

The Russian journal then proceeds to point out that, while fully justified in utilising the favourable opportunity created for her by the war, England was hardly well advised in electing to do so by the despatch of an expedition to Lhassa, and has lost rather than gained by so doing. Thibet, it declares, is commercially of no importance whatsoever; its importance lies solely in the fact that it is a religious centre, and every Buddhist throughout the world, whether in India, China, or Russia, now declares that the English have committed sacrilege. The movement in Urga is the best proof of this. . . . By their expedition to Lhassa the English have violated the principle of religious toleration, while by the establishment of a veiled protectorate they have abandoned the principle of "equal opportunity" the principle of the open door, hitherto so ardently upheld by them.

The "Novoe Vremya" therefore concludes that, while it is absurd to find fault with the English on moral grounds, it is permissible to regard the expedition to Thibet as a signal error of judgment on the part of those who direct British policy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, October 31.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 5th proximo, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-30 p m Cadets will attend

Dress—Drill Order Helmets and Putties to be worn.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

4 There will be communicating Drill for all Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters to-day, Monday the 31st instant a 6 p.m.

5 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Wednesday next the 2nd proximo Infantry Drill Part I para 21 to 41 will be practised.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, October 31.

1 The following member having resigned have been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 26th instant Sapper P R Martin and Gr W O Lintoth.

2 Cuyl T Saundor recurts to Gunner at his own request.

3 Leave of absence for 6 months from the 1st proximo has been granted to Gr T Saunders,

4 The following members having joined has been taken on the strength of the Cords and posted as under. No 993 Gr J W Dede Burgh, No 3 Sub-Dn No 2 Coy. No 994 Sapper R H Dyer E E Coy

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We are, says the "British Medical Journal", informed that a philanthropist has volunteered to provide the necessary capital for establishing a home or homes for visiting nurses to attend upon patients of the middle classes in their own houses, in the same way as the nurses of the Metropolitan District Nursing Associations now attend upon the sick poor. The homes for nurses for the middle class, if established, would be administered by local committees, and the services of the nurses would be given free only in those cases in which, in the opinion of the Committee, payment could not be suitably required. The classes for whom it is intended to provide are the poorer clergy, tradesman, and clerks. Those who have promoted the scheme are impressed by the need for such institutions, and we are asked to elicit opinions from general practitioners in London, as to whether the proposed homes would fill a real want. Any expression of opinion addressed to the editor will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

"The carman who borrows a pepper pot from the nearest public-house and liberally bestrews with pepper the cut on his horse's knee wots nothing and cares less that the essential oil of pepper is a strong aromatic and stimulant antiseptic. He knows, however, that the wound will heal says the "Medical Press" quickly under that treatment, and that is enough for him. There is not the least ground for supposing that pepper is a painful dressing for a wound; indeed, anyone who cares to try it on a cut finger will find it infinitely less painful than a score of other things used for the same purpose."

The "Lancet" brings to a close a long editorial on "The Hygiene of the Barbar" with these recommendations:—"It is essential that the hands at least of the hairdresser should be free from disease, and he should have no contagious skin disease of any part of the body. He should be clothed in a clean washable garment, which should have no pockets. Between every two customers the hairdresser should wash his hands. Facilities for the assistants washing their hands should be provided. Every customer should have a fresh towel, and the head, in shaving should rest on a clean piece of paper or a fresh towel. Where a customer is in the habit of going regularly to be shaved it would be very desirable that brushes and razors should be reserved for his exclusive use. All implements should be submitted to disinfection. Combs, which should be of metal and scissors can easily be disinfecting by boiling. The use of a stick of alum should be prohibited, for it certainly becomes stained with blood and may easily spread disease. Powder-puffs should be replaced by pieces of cotton wool, which can be burned after use. Lastly, no one suffering from any obvious disease of the scalp or face should be served in a public hairdresser's shop."

Now that the expert voice has spoken, one is free to make a definite withdrawal of the assertion made a little while ago, that the singers of Leeds are barely equal to the task of singing Beethoven's majestic Mass in D. Having had the good fortune to hear them at rehearsal, I must admit, despite my assertion as to the chorus of 1901, that these singers are more than equal even to this task. We have here, of course, an object for scientific study. How comes it that such voices exist in Leeds, and, according to the consensus of critical opinion, nowhere else? How is it possible for Miss Agnes Nicholls to remark, as she did the other day, that these amateur sopranos sing the flower maidens' music in Parsifal better than she heard it sung by professional singers in America; whilst other competent judges wish that these Yorkshire women could be transported to Bayreuth?

But before we inquire into the cause of such a complex fact we must define precisely the condition to be explained. If, with the aid of the laryngoscope, one could take a composite photograph, for instance, of the Leeds larynx, would it differ in even a small degree from a similar photograph of the London larynx? I believe not, says a writer in a contemporary. This is no mere question of microscopic physical anthropology. But supposing one could see a composite photograph of a microscopic section through the grey surface of the Leeds brain in the position of the music centre, that, I believe, would be found to differ from a similar average photograph of non-Yorkshiremen. If we assume, then as we may, that the Yorkshireman is on the average, an exceptionally musical person, We can easily explain the Leeds chorus given an exceptional number of musical people, you will have a larger number of cases of that coincidence of a good voice and a highly developed auditory centre which constitutes its subject a singer; whilst those with an indifferent vocal apparatus, being more musical, will be prepared to spend more trouble in making the most of what they have.

But why is the Yorkshireman an exceptionally musical person? When one learns that there was good choral music in Leeds a hundred and twenty years ago, one is tempted to say that the long practice of music in this part of the world has led to the development of exceptionally musical people because a man's child will naturally tend to be more musical if his father spends his spare time at the arc. But here, of course, Weismann steps in and interrupts this facile explanation by denying—with illimitable evidence behind him—that any occupation of the parent can produce an inherited character in his child. So one is thrown back on the lame explanation that there is a musical tradition in Yorkshire, the child living in a home where music is constantly heard, and thus becoming musical not by heredity but by environment. This, obviously, does not tell us how the process began. Anyhow, such a fact as the exceptional choral singing of Yorkshire is proper subject-matter for methodic inquiry: for all facts belong to science and are her portion for ever."

The sun and his family—"quorum magna pars sumus"—are moving somewhere at the rate of about twelve mile in every second of time. We may well be excused an intimate interest in the question whither? Is the solar system, for instance, travelling in a straight line or in a parabolic or hyperbolic path or in a closed curve, such as a circle or an ellipse? It obviously affects human destiny whether we are coming back to the part of space through which we are now travelling, or are never to return; for if the latter, what may not befall us? Astronomers cannot yet tell us much of this matter, but they do seem to have definitely arrived at one very significant conclusion.

The greatest feature of our universe, or the part of it known to us, is that stupendous circles of stars which we call the Milky Way—giving the name of a certain glandular secretion of certain types of terrestrial animals to a structure whose magnitude and whose immeasurable potentialities no imagination and no combination of written or spoken symbols can enable us in any but a ludicrously infinitesimal way to conceive. This great ring of stars is not contorted, but is a flat object, just as a pearl necklace is flat when laid on a plane surface. Now, the conclusion of the astronomers is this, that the solar system, whether travelling in a straight line or in a closed or open curve, is at any rate travelling in the plane of the Milky Way: as a marble would travel if you rolled it about inside the pearl necklace laid on a table. There is, of course, an infinite number of directions inclined to the plane of the Milky Way in which we might be travelling. The chances are, therefore, infinitely great that our course in the plane and not at an angle to it is not "accidental," but significant of some cardinal fact as the structure of the Cosmos.

A moderate-sized orange, nearly a quarter of a mile away, gives us Jupiter, and if we would have Neptune we must walk about a mile farther and then put down a small plum? But another statement helps us to realise the magnitude of these distances. Light travels with almost inconceivable velocity—rather more than 186,000 miles a second. Yet if signals could be flashed from one end of the diameter of Neptunes orbit to the other, the message would take 8 hrs. 19 min. in going from the heliograph to the observer. But distances in our Solar system are made to seem very small in comparison with those of Stellar space. As the average diameter of our earth's orbit is about, 185,000,000 miles, we should naturally expect that some stars, would exhibit parallax, that is would appear to change their position slightly in the sky when observed at intervals of six months. For a long time, however, astronomers failed to detect any such movement. The more delicate instruments and refined methods now employed have disclosed a minute apparent displacement in some stars, and made it possible to form approximate estimates of their distances. The nearest of them to us—that called Alpha Centauri—is supposed to be no less than 275,000 times as far from the sun as is the earth or about 9,150 times the distance of Neptune from the sun. To represent these on an appreciable scale Mr. Gore depicts Neptunes orbit as a circle two feet in diameter then Alpha Centauri would be about one and three quarter miles distant from its centre. Another example is almost more impressive.

Imagine the Solar system enclosed in a sphere no bigger than a grain of shot, one-twentieth of an inch in diameter; the sphere which extended to Alpha Centauri, would be 33 feet in diameter. Most of the stars, he goes on to say, are at least 10 times as far away, possibly many as much as 100 times. But what, besides the heavenly bodies, occupies all this space? There is something, and we call it ether, but as to its exact nature experts are not yet agreed. Something to a solid, though of a very peculiar character; some an exceedingly attenuated gas. It does not appreciably absorb light or offer resistance to the passage of bodies, and is almost without weight. Professor Wood estimates that a quantity of ether equal in volume to the earth would weigh about four-fifths of an ounce, and be so attenuated that, where ordinary air contains 17,000,000,000 molecules, it can only produce single one.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE "Times" correspondent writes from Paris, Oct. 12:—There would seem to be evidence of a kind not to be summarily discarded of the frantic efforts which Germany is making to propitiate the good will of the Czar. It is contained in a St. Petersburg message to the "Petit Parisien," the correspondent announces that not only will General Gripenberg take with him all the troops in the military district of Vilna, which he commands, but also the 20th army corps from Riga, under General Kakhanoff and perhaps the 15th from Warsaw, commanded by General Weiss. The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" was naturally suspised that Russia should feel that she could without danger withdraw her troops from the Polish frontier and send them to Manchuria, so he applied to a friend in diplomacy, who gave him this explanation:—

I have already told you that an interview between the German Emperor and the Czar was arranged to take place at Spala. It has now been postponed, but the interview would simply have been the sanction of the assurance given by the German Government that no complication would take place through its fault on the Polish frontier during the present war, and that Russia, if she thought proper to do so, could in case of need employ the picked troops quartered in that territory. The word of the German Emperor was pledged, and the interview at Spala would have been the consecration of that entente. But through a feeling of delicacy, thoroughly appreciated by everybody and most skilfully exploited by the numerous Germanophils at the Russian Court, William II., although he visited the neighbourhood of Skierniewice, where the Chateau of Spala is situated, asked that the interview should be postponed, as he wished that the Czar should be left entirely to the grave preoccupations of the present moment. The formal assurances given by the German Emperor will now allow the despatch to the front of at least 150,000 first-rate troops.

Asked whether this attitude of Germany would not be a cause of weakness to the Franco-Russian alliance, the diplomatist made the following reply:—

"Certainly not. But I ought to tell you that the German Party is daily gaining ground here, and you will see that at the end of the war Germany will obtain numerous advantages as a reward for her attitude during the painful adventure in which Russia is engaged."

All this is very well, but it would not be the first time of late years that Germany has reckoned without her host. In the present instance it seems just possible that events in the interior of Russia may tend to upset the little arrangement believed to exist between the Emperor William and the Czar. Unless all the information received from trustworthy sources in Russia be wrong, a domestic crisis of some kind is rapidly maturing and is, indeed, according to some people, comparatively close at hand.

FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

Paris, Oct. 7 ("Times").—The following declaration, officially summing up the details of the arrangement between France and Spain, has been signed by M. Delcasse and the Spanish Ambassador in Paris:—The Government of the French Republic and the Government of his Majesty the King of Spain having come to an agreement to determine the extent of the rights and the guarantee of the interests resulting for France from her Algerian possessions and for Spain from her possessions on the coast of Morocco, and the Government of his Majesty the King of Spain having consequently given its adhesion to the Anglo-French Declaration of April 8, 1904, relative to Morocco and to Egypt, communication of which was made to it by the Government of the French Republic, the two Governments declare that they remain firmly attached to the integrity of the Moroccan empire under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

M. Etienne has expressed a generally favourable opinion regarding the Franco-Spanish agreement concerning Morocco. M. Hanotaux is of opinion that as the result of the agreement Great Britain will "have the upper hand all round."

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Vienna on October 9:—During the last week the Duke of Avarna, Italian Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court, has had occasion to confer several times with Count Goluchowski. Outstanding details in connection with the provisional commercial arrangement between Austria-Hungary and Italy, which will come into force on October 10, and possibly also the question of the Macedonian gendarmerie, afford a sufficient explanation for these visits. Yet the "Neue Freie Presse," which has at last awakened to the fact that the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy were somewhat strained a few weeks ago, indulges in fantastic suppositions concerning the Duke of Avarna's latest visit to the Ballplatz and suggests that it had a certain connection with the remobilisation of a part of the 1901 class of Landwehrmen, recently discharged from active service in other words it represents the Italian Ambassador as having explained to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister the harmless nature of Italian precautions for the maintenance of public order. This supposed explanation is interpreted by the "Neue Freie Presse" as a proof that the Italian Government is really anxious to put an end to the period of misunderstandings and ill humour between Vienna and Rome.

In spite of appearances the "Neue Freie Presse" is not ill-disposed towards the Italian Government nor towards Signor Giolitti. It merely fails to understand that its suppositions produce an effect exactly contrary to its intention. There is fortunately reason to believe that Italo-Austrian relations have improved of late and though some time may elapse before they become confidentially cordial they are likely to remain tolerably good.

GERMANY, ITALY AND THE POPE.

The following interesting reflections are from the "Times" correspondence at Vienna (Oct. 11):—Although the visit recently paid by Signor Giolitti to Count von Bulow at Homburg has ceased for the moment to be a subject of public discussion, it still excites lively curiosity in diplomatic and political circles here. Hitherto this curiosity has remained unsatisfied, and nothing more than the inference that the visit was intended to operate as a check upon the growing intimacy between Italy, France, and England has yet found general acceptance. In these circumstances the following information, received by me from a source which is not political, but which is nevertheless, directly interested in obtaining early and accurate news, deserves consideration:—

"Diplomatic speculation concerning Signor Giolitti's journey," said my informant, "is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Many subjects were discussed at Homburg, and among them the Anglo-French-Italian rapprochement, the Macedonian Question, Irredentism, and the commercial treaties; but the subject most discussed of all, and that which must be regarded as the real object of the visit was the relationship of Italy to the Papacy. Germany is very anxious to improve an opportunity which may not easily recur, and the opportunity is connected with the recent birth of the first heir to the Throne of united Italy. The new Pope, soon after his accession showed an unmistakable disposition to come to a good understanding with the Italian Government, and modified in a dozen significant ways the practice of his predecessor. But the Italian Government, and in particular King Victor Emmanuel, did not meet these advances quite half way. I have reason to think that the chief object of Germany in arranging for Signor Giolitti's visit to Homburg was to see whether it would be possible to modify the attitude of King Victor Emmanuel in such manner as to encourage the Pope's friendly advances. The baptism of the infant Prince of Piedmont might then be given a political significance all the greater in view of the present rupture between the Vatican and France."

If this information is substantially accurate, as subsequent inquiry and reflection leads me to believe, the German Emperor would appear to have conceived and to be attempting to execute a masterstroke of policy. He would bring into the orbit of the Triple Alliance the Vatican, which up to the death of Leo XIII, and the removal of Cardinal Rampolla, was its most persistent foe, and he would at the same time throw much cold water upon the resuscitated sympathy between Italy and France. The advantages which Germany might reap from such a policy are too evident to need detailed explanation. Their effect would be to bring the Emperor William within measurable distance of realising his life-long dream—the revival of the Holy Roman Empire in fact, if not in name, under Hohenzollern leadership. The German Emperor can count upon the support of one faithful friend and ally in Italy—the Dowager Queen Margherita. At Vienna, however, where the affairs of the Vatican are closely watched, it is doubted whether even the zealous support of the Queen-mother will avail to induce King Victor Emmanuel or the Italian Government to grant what has for some time been understood to be the main condition advanced by the Vatican for a "rapprochement" with the Quirinal—namely, that the primary schools in Italy be placed in some degree under the influence of the clergy.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

Constantinople, Oct. 8 ("Reuter").—It is proposed to send 23 additional officers for the Macedonian gendarmerie—namely, 12 Austrians and Russians, five Italians, five Frenchmen, and one Englishman. The idea of sending non-commissioned officers has been abandoned for the present. In view of the financial difficulties of the Government, it is understood that the Powers will come to the aid of the Porte by making a provisional advance on the revenues assigned to the service of the gendarmerie in the three vilayets, thus evading the objection of the Porte to the increase of the number of officers, on the ground of lack of the funds.

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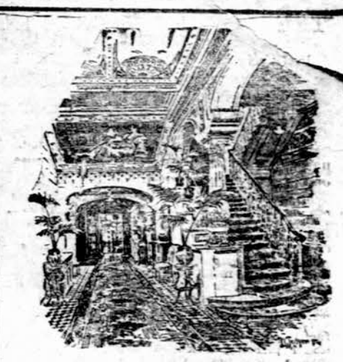

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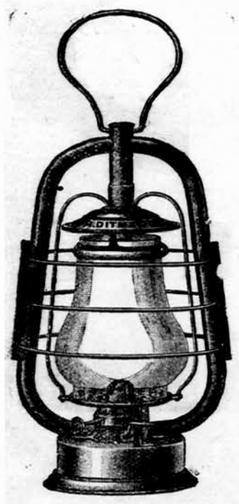

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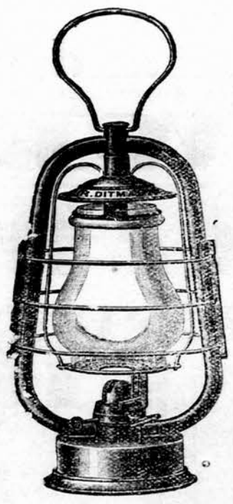

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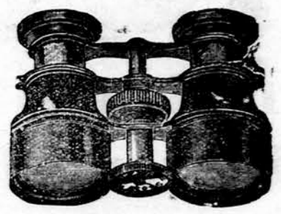

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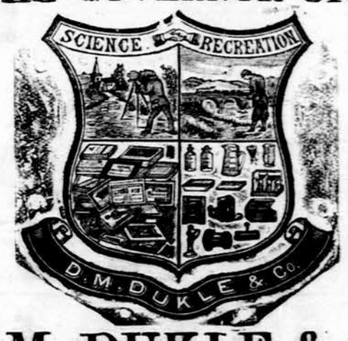

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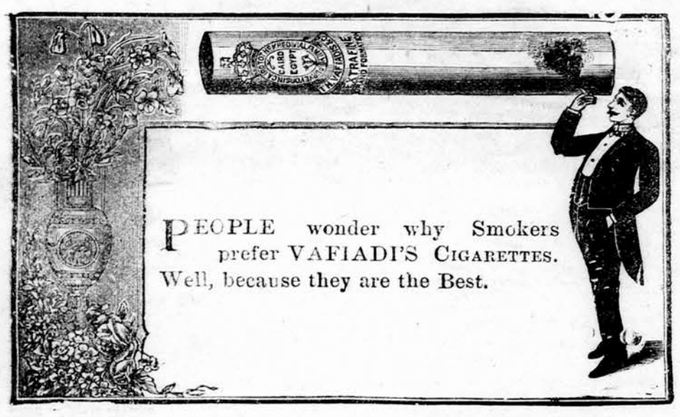

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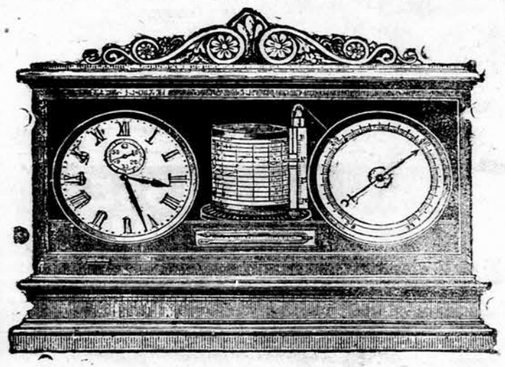

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jacobite Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 69, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.